



جهاز التخطيط والإحصاء
Planning and Statistics Authority

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In the State of Qatar 2018



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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

In the State of Qatar 2018

July 2019



H.H. Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al-Thani

Emir of the State of Qatar



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Preface



On 1 January 2016, the world countries launched the Sustainable Development Agenda. In order to assess the progress made in

achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Qatar and the challenges facing the State in achieving the targets of these SDGs, this report is released to highlight the strengths as well as the challenges that we may face in achieving these targets, drawing on lessons that will help us overcome these challenges and build on the successes achieved in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (2000–2015).

It is worth noting that achieving the 2030 SDGs in line with their targets, and ensuring progress in various aspects of sustainable development is a responsibility of solidarity and partnership between the government sector, the private sector and civil society; the three of which are responsible for implementing the National Development Strategy (2018–2022).

The report points out to the fact that the State of Qatar has been able to achieve most of the sustainable development goals and targets, especially those

related to eradicating poverty and hunger; ensuring good health and education; providing affordable water, clean energy and decent work opportunities; reducing inequality; achieving justice and peace and building sustainable, inclusive and crime-free cities and societies. The report also states that Qatar is making efforts to reduce the effects of climate change and reduce unsustainable production and consumption patterns, as well as its efforts to protect ecosystems, revitalize the global partnership in development and enhance means of implementation.

Finally, we would like to thank the report task team and all the ministries and institutions in the State, which provided us with the data and information that formed the main pillar in the release of the national report on Sustainable Development Goals. The Planning and Statistics Authority (PSA) hopes that this report will be a key reference for decision makers and planners in various government and non-government institutions that are concerned with the achievement of Qatar National Vision which aims to transform Qatar by 2030 into a developed country capable of achieving sustainable development and providing decent living for all its people and inhabitants for generations to come.

May Allah grant us success.

Dr. Saleh M. Al Nabit

President of Planning and Statistics Authority



Acknowledgment

The Planning and Statistics Authority is very grateful to the ministries and government institutions and agencies for their cooperation in providing the data required for the Sustainable Development Indicators 2030, which has had a significant impact on the

measurement and monitoring of progress achieved in the Sustainable Development Indicators in the State of Qatar. We look forward to further cooperation to provide the remaining indicators required for the Sustainable Development Goals.

PSA further thanks all those who contributed to the preparation of the Sustainable Development Report in all its stages.

Introduction

This report aims at monitoring the progress made in achieving the goals and targets of Sustainable Development 2030, updating national data in the databases of international organizations and agencies, as well as developing a reference for decision makers and various development policy makers to help them identify the actions required to make progress in the areas of sustainable development and evaluate the achievements realized in the implementation of Qatar's National Development Strategy.

The Sustainable Development Goals Report is divided into seventeen sections, each of which analyzes the progress made in the achievement of 17 goals and 169 targets of Sustainable Development through UN-adopted indicators. Section 1 deals with ending poverty in all its forms everywhere; and Section 2 deals with ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture, while Section 3 focuses on ensuring healthy lifestyles and well-being for all at all ages. Section 4 elaborates on ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all, and Section 5 deals with the goal of achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, while Section 6 is devoted to ensuring the availability and sustainable

management of water and sanitation for all. Section 7 focuses on the goal of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Section 8 of the report addresses the goal of promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, while Section 9 focuses on the goal of building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation. Section 10 is devoted to reducing inequalities within and among countries, and Section 11 deals with the goal of making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, while Section 12 addresses the objective of ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. Section 13 focuses on the goal of taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, while Section 14 highlights the goal of conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

Section 15 outlines the actions undertaken by the State of Qatar to achieve the goal of protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests, combating desertification, halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss. Section 16 focuses



on the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, universal access to justice and the building of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

The report concludes with Section 17, which focuses on strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

This report is based on the data for the period (2012-2018), which are the administrative records of data sources, namely; ministries, government and private institutions, general census data sources, specialized surveys such as Labour Force Survey, Household Expenditure and Income Survey, R&D Survey, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Time Use Survey and others.

United Nations Classification of SDG 2030 Indicators

The Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) was established in March 2015 by the UN Statistical Commission at its 46th session to develop the global indicator framework during the period (June 2015 - February 2016). The IAEG-SDGs consists of 27 representatives of the UN Regional Commissions as follows:

East Africa: Uganda and Tanzania;
 Central and South Africa: Botswana and Cameroon;
 West Africa: Senegal and Cabo Verde;
 North Africa: Algeria;
 Western Asia: Egypt, Armenia and Bahrain;
 Central, Eastern and Southeast Asia: China, Philippines, Kazakhstan, India, Oceania, Samoa, Fiji, Caribbean, Jamaica and Cuba;

South and Central America: Brazil, Colombia and Mexico;
 Eastern Europe: Russia;
 North America; North and West and Southern Europe: Germany, Sweden, France, Canada and the Netherlands.

The IAEG-SDGs held several meetings to prepare for the work plan or to discuss technical issues related to SDG Indicators. The IAEG-SDGs recommended that the number of indicators be limited and include several goals simultaneously. The meeting resulted in the division of the sub-goals (targets) in terms of (relevance of the indicator to the goal - access in terms of methodology - data availability) as follows-:

Table (1) *Number of SDG 2030 targets by classification of indicator tiers*

Evaluation	No. of Targets
Tier 1: There is a methodology and data is available	76
Tier 2: There is a methodology but the data is not readily available	68
Tier 3: There is no approved UN methodology	25
Total	169



Table (2) *Number of indicators by SDGs and indicator tiers according to the latest update of the IAEG-SDGs members on 22 May 2019*

Sustainable Development Goals	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Multi Tiers						Total
				Tier 2 & 3	Tier 2(A) & 3(B)	Tier 1 & 3	Tier 1, 2 & 3	Tier 1 & 2	Tier 1(A) & 2(B)	
Goal 1	3	8	3							14
Goal 2	8	5								13
Goal 3	25	1	1							27
Goal 4	2	6	1	1			1			11
Goal 5	3	10							1	14
Goal 6	6	5								11
Goal 7	4	1	1							6
Goal 8	8	8	1							17
Goal 9	9	3								12
Goal 10	3	7						1		11
Goal 11	3	8	4							15
Goal 12	2	3	7		1					13
Goal 13	1	2	5							8
Goal 14	3	4	3							10
Goal 15	7	4	1			2				14
Goal 16	6	16	1							23
Goal 17	15	4	6							25
Total	108	95	34	1	1	2	1	1	1	244

The IAEG-SDGs discussed the Tier 3 indicators and the approved mechanism for reclassifying categories of indicators, reviews and improvement of the indicator framework. It identified a proposed mechanism for review of action plans for Tier 3 indicators.

The IAEG-SDGs also discussed guidelines on data flows and global data reporting, and reviewed the progress made in the systematic development of Tier 3 indicators during the meetings held, and its information was last updated on 22 May 2019.

(1) <https://unstats.un.org/sdqs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/>

Progress of SDG Indicators in Qatar 2012-2018

The Planning and Statistics Authority (PSA), represented by the Statistics Department, in cooperation with a few ministries and government agencies, has produced national indicators for the sustainable development goals and targets. Currently, 182 of these national indicators make up 74.6% of total 244 indicators. There are 40 unavailable indicators, representing

16.4%, that need to be provided through surveys or administrative records, while the number of indicators being provided is 11 representing 4.5%. As for indicators that do not apply to Qatar, they amount to 8, representing 3.3% of total indicators, while the number of indicators related to organization accounts is 3, representing 1.2% of total indicators.

Table
(3)

Summary of SDG indicators by availability of Indicator Data 2012-2018

SDGs	Available	Being Provided	Unavailable	NA	Organizations' Account	Total
Goal 1	12	1		1		14
Goal 2	9		4			13
Goal 3	24		3			27
Goal 4	9		2			11
Goal 5	13		1			14
Goal 6	8		1	2		11
Goal 7	5		1			6
Goal 8	11	2	4			17
Goal 9	9	2	1			12
Goal 10	10				1	11
Goal 11	15					15
Goal 12	7		6			13
Goal 13	6		2			8
Goal 14	8		1	1		10
Goal 15	7		5	2		14
Goal 16	18	1	3		1	23
Goal 17	15	5	3	1	1	25
Total	186	11	37	7	3	244

Source: PSA



Figure (1): Number of SDG Indicators by Indicator Status in Qatar (2012- 2018)

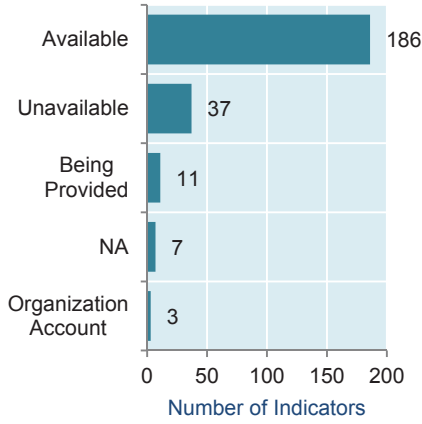
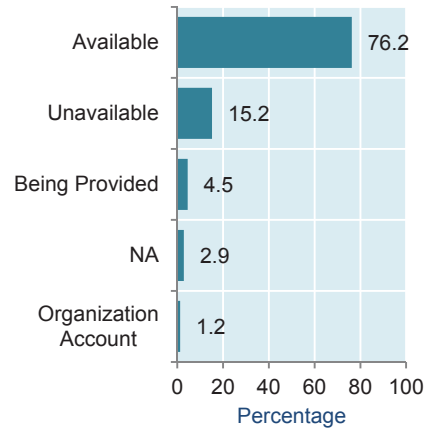


Figure (2): Percentage Distribution of SDG Indicators by Indicator Status in Qatar (2012-2018)



The rate of availability of these indicators varied from one Goal to another. Thus, it was 100% for Goals 10 and 11, exceeding 92% for Goals 1 and 5, and 88.9% for Goals 6 and 14, but not exceeding 54% for Goals 2 and

12. As for the remaining 11 Goals, the rate of availability of indicators ranged between a maximum of 84.6% for Goal 3 and a minimum of 58.3% for Goal 15.

Figure (3): SDG Indicators by Indicator Status in Qatar (2012- 2018)

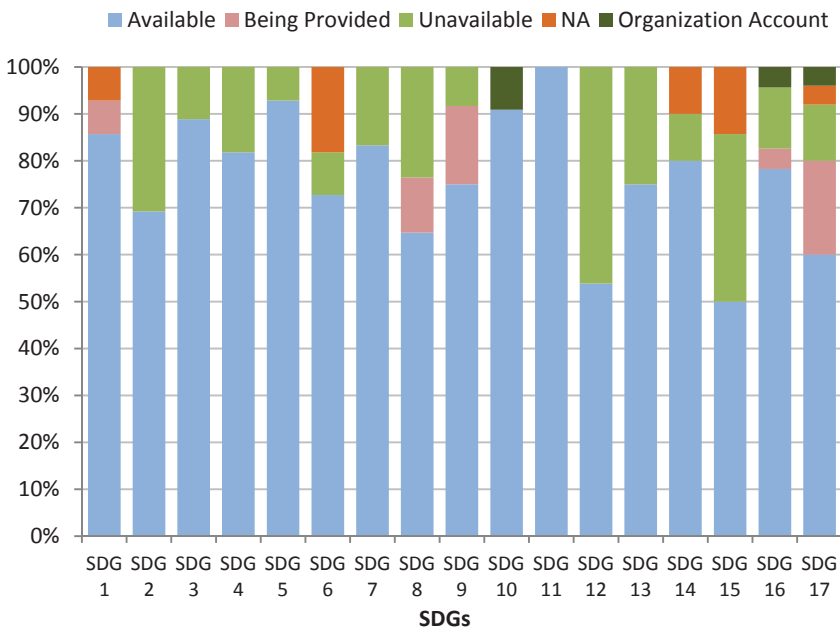
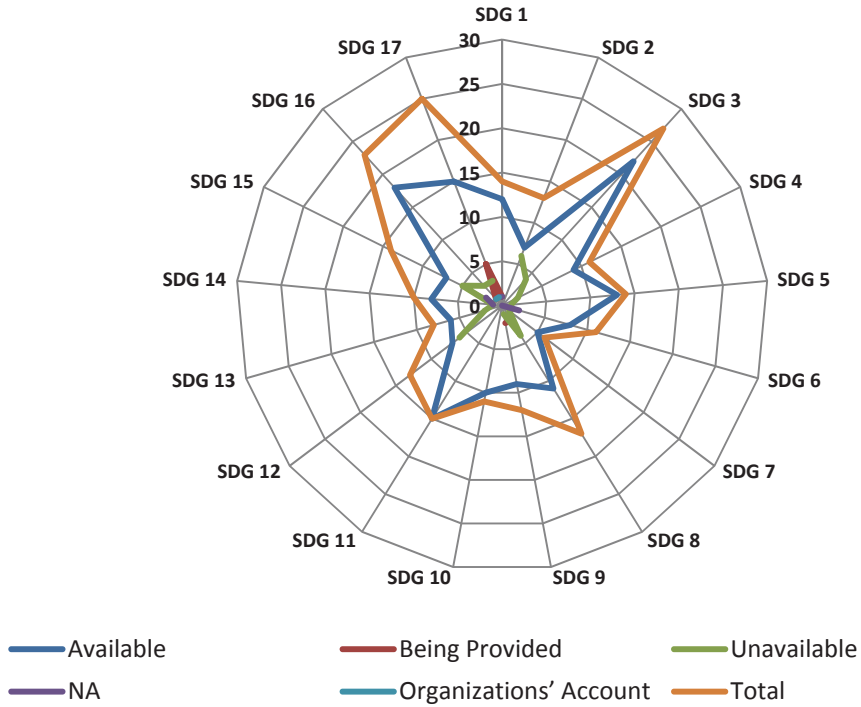


Figure (4): SDG Spider web by Indicator Status in Qatar (2012- 2018)





Web-page of Qatar indicators for Sustainable Development Goals 2030

<https://sdg-en-psaqatar.opendata.arcgis.com/>



Indicators

Indicator 10.1 Income inequality within and among countries, by gender and age, lowest and highest income quintiles. [More](#)



Indicator 8.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person. [More](#)



Indicator 11.1 The proportion of the urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing. [More](#)



Indicator 5.2 Target on elimination of harmful practices. [More](#)



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Sustainable Development Goals 2030



Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms



Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development



Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries



Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

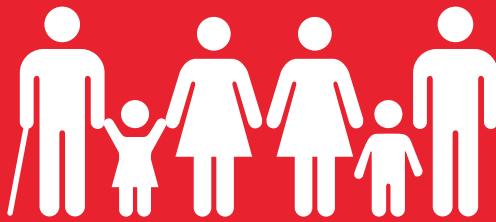


Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

1 NO
POVERTY





Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 1 calls for ending poverty in all its forms, including extreme poverty, over the next 15 years. All people, including the poorest and most vulnerable, should enjoy a basic standard of living and social protection benefits.

In the new millennium, the State of Qatar has achieved a steady increase in the standards of living accompanied by key social developments that have been embodied in the establishment of an advanced social protection system that takes the interests of Qataris into consideration, guarantees their civil rights and provides them with adequate income, good health and decent life. Qatar has also provided high-quality health and education services, which have been reflected in its high ranking in the Human Development Index 2018 (35th in the world and second in the Arab world). Qatar is also ranked among the countries with very high human development.

Target (1-1): By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.9 a day

1-1-1 Proportion of population living below the international poverty line (\$1.9 a day) by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) ⁽²⁾

During the period 2012-2018, Qatar had no population living below the extreme poverty line according to international organizations' standard of \$ 1.9 a day. This means that Qatar has achieved the goal of eradicating extreme poverty for all people more than 15 years ahead of schedule, with per capita GDP of more than US\$ 100,000 in 2018.

Accordingly, it can be stated that the State of Qatar is completely free from the phenomenon of extreme poverty, which is confirmed in the Household Expenditure and Income Survey and its analytical report that measures the standard of living in the State of Qatar.

(2) There is no rural areas in Qatar

Table (1.1) *Proportion of population living below the international poverty line (\$ 1.9 per day) by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) (2012-2018)*

Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Sex	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

Target (1-2): By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1-2-1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group

The State of Qatar has adopted the OECD⁽³⁾ methodology which uses the consumer unit (per adult) as an indicator of the standard of living and determines the relative threshold by the consumption median. Using the Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012-2013, the relative poverty line was calculated by dividing the household consumption by the number of consumer units, and then by calculating the consumption median per consumer unit. The decent standard of living threshold (relative poverty line) was determined at 50% of this median value. This relative poverty threshold was estimated at QR 3,514 per month (US\$ 950) for Qataris. Thus, an individual living in a Qatari household whose equivalent consumption is less than QR 3,514 per month is a person with low standard of living. The equivalent income threshold amounted to QR 5,375 per month (US\$ 1,450).

Table (1.2) *Measurement of low standard of living and low income for Qatari individuals and households by severity of poverty (2012/2013)*

Description	Low Income			Low Standard of Living		
	Percentage P0	Gap P1	Severity P2	Percentage P0	Gap P1	Severity P2
Qatari Individuals	8.04	1.68	0.56	4.96	0.81	0.22
Qatari Households	6.35	1.31	0.43	3.02	0.47	0.12

Source: PSA, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

The percentage of Qatari households with low standard of living according to the characteristics of the head of household in 2012/2013 was 3.0% in general (2.8% for males and 4.2% for females). The percentage got lower as the level of education of the head of household increased, reaching less than 1% if the head of household had a university degree, while it reached 8.0% if he/she had no primary education.

(3) See http://www.fao.org/docs/up/easypol/326/eqv_scales_subjectmtd_033EN.pdf and www.oecd.org/social/inequality.htm



According to marital status, the percentage of never married head of household was zero, and in the case of widow it rose to 4.0%, while it reached 3.0% for those who were married. As for the index by the head of household's employment status, it rose for those who were employed to 8.0%, followed by 4.0% for the unemployed, and then by 2.3% for students, while it decreased to 1.1% for housewives. The index reached zero in small households (1 to 3 members), and then it went up as the household size increased, reaching 11.6% for households of more than 13 members.

1-2-2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

The proportion of low-income Qatari households reached 6.4%, and went up to 7.6% in the case of female head of household, while for males it was 6.2%. The proportion increased as the head of household got older. When the head of household was under 30 years of age, the proportion reached 2.7%. The proportion was lower as the head of household's educational level increased, reaching 1.6% if the head of household had a university degree, and 14.5% in the case of no primary education.

Head of Household Characteristics		Proportion of households with low standard of living%	Proportion of low-income households%
Proportion of Qatari Households		3.0	6.4
Head of household gender	Male	2.8	6.2
	Female	4.2	7.6
Head of household age	less than 30	0.0	2.7
	30-39	1.1	3.8
	40-49	3.0	8.9
	50-59	4.4	5.8
	60 and above	3.9	6.3
Head of household's education level	Literacy	8.0	14.5
	Primary and Preparatory	4.3	9.4
	Secondary	2.3	5.6
	Higher Education Diploma	1.1	0.6
	University and above	0.4	1.6
Head of household's marital status	Never married	0.0	1.1
	Married	3.0	6.6
	Divorced	1.3	12.1
	Widowed	4.4	4.7
Head of household's employment status	Employed	8.0	4.7
	Unemployed	4.3	0.0

Head of Household Characteristics	Proportion of households with low standard of living%	Proportion of low-income households%
Student	2.3	0.0
Housewife	1.1	8.1
Other	0.4	10.0
Household size	1-3	0.0
	4-6	1.1
	7-9	1.6
	10-12	3.6
	13 and above	11.6
Number of children in household	Nil	1.9
	1-2	1.7
	3-4	1.4
	5 and above	8.2

Source: PSA, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

With regards to the indicator by marital status, the proportion of never married head of household reached 1.1%, rising to 4.7%, for the widow/widowed, 6.6% for the married and 12.1% for the divorced/divorcee . As for the indicator by the head of household's employment status, it rose for the housewife up to 8.1%, followed by the employed at 4.7%, while it decreased to zero in the cases of the unemployed and the students. The indicator reached 1.7% in small households (1 to 3 members), and then it went up as the household size increased, reaching 14.6% in households of more than 13 members.

Target (1-3): Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

Through its National Development Strategy, the government of Qatar is firmly committed to the establishment of a social protection system that preserves the civil rights of all citizens, thus providing them with sufficient income to maintain a decent lifestyle. The State provides substantial support to the categories covered by the Social Security Law, which reinforces the plans and strategies of the Ministry of Administrative Development, Labour and Social Affairs emanating from the social protection sector strategy which in turn emanates from Qatar National Vision QNV 2030.



1-3-1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

The number of direct beneficiaries of social protection programs increased from 15,475 people in 2016 to 17,844 people in 2017, an increase of 15.3%. The categories of beneficiaries were widows and divorced women, needy families, persons with disabilities, orphans, the elderly, those incapacitated to work, prisoner's family, abandoned wife, family of a missing person, those eligible for housemaid allowance and those with unknown parents. The highest percentage of beneficiaries of social security was those eligible for housemaid allowance, accounting for about one third of beneficiaries (33.6%), followed by those incapacitated to work (21.1%), the elderly (12.2%), orphans (10%), the disabled (7.5%), divorced women (7.3%), and needy families (5.1%).

Social Security Category	2016	2017
Widow women	445	405
Divorced women	1,192	1,294
Needy family	915	911
The disabled	1,141	1,344
Orphan	1,641	1,790
Those incapacitated to work	3,335	3,761
The elderly	1,858	2,182
Prisoner's family	43	77
Abandoned wife	4	3
Family of a missing person	2	1
Those eligible to housemaid allowance	4,806	5,995
Those with unknown parents	93	81
Total	15,475	17,844

The proportion of direct beneficiaries of social protection programs reached 5.2%. The value of government transfers/subsidies per capita amounted to around QR 16,400 per month.

Table (1.5) **Average value of monthly government transfers/subsidies to Qatari individuals and proportion of direct beneficiaries of social protection programs (2012/2013)**

Description	Social Security	Cash Health subsidies	Cash Education subsidies	Pensions	Pensions for Heirs	Disability Compensation	Total Monthly Government Transfers/Subsidies
Average value of government transfers/subsidies per month in QR	297.8	45.6	8.7	14,655.2	1375.7	3.6	16,395.7
Average value of government transfers/subsidies per month in US \$	81.81	12.53	2.39	4026.15	377.94	0.99	4504.31
Proportion of direct beneficiaries%	0.3	0.02	0.03	4.2	0.7	0.01	5.2

Source: PSA, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

The proportion and distribution of direct/indirect beneficiaries of pensions by sex reached 4.2% for total males and 4.5% for total females. By marital status, the proportion rose to 8.8% for male widows, followed by male divorcees at 7.5%, whereas the never married females reached 9.9% and female widows reached 6.1%.

Table (1.6) **Proportion and distribution of direct/indirect beneficiaries of pensions by head of household sex and marital status (2012/2013)**

Head of Household Sex	Head of Household Marital Status	Proportion of Beneficiaries%		Percentage Distribution of Beneficiaries		Distribution of Qatari Population by Head of Household Marital Status%
		Direct beneficiaries of pensions%	Direct/indirect beneficiaries of pensions%	Direct beneficiaries of pensions%	Direct/indirect beneficiaries of pensions%	
Males	Never married	3.9	20.8	1.5	1.0	1.6
	Married	4.1	35	81.4	85.9	84.4
	Divorced	7.5	54.5	0.9	0.8	0.5
	Widow	8.8	69.9	3.8	3.7	1.8
	Total	4.2	35.5	87.6	91.4	88.4
Females	Never married	9.9	54.1	1	0.7	0.4
	Married	3	20.3	1.2	1	1.7
	Divorced	6.1	36	1.6	1.2	1.1
	Widow	4.3	23.3	8.5	5.7	8.4
	Total	4.5	25.3	12.4	8.6	11.6



Table (1.6) **Proportion and distribution of direct/indirect beneficiaries of pensions by head of household sex and marital status (2012/2013)**

Head of Household Sex	Head of Household Marital Status	Proportion of Beneficiaries%		Percentage Distribution of Beneficiaries		Distribution of Qatari Population by Head of Household Marital Status%
		Direct beneficiaries of pensions%	Direct/indirect beneficiaries of pensions%	Direct beneficiaries of pensions%	Direct/indirect beneficiaries of pensions%	
Total	Never married	5.2	27.9	2.5	1.7	2.1
	Married	4.1	34.7	82.6	86.9	86.1
	Divorced	6.6	42	2.5	2	1.6
	Widow	5.1	31.7	12.3	9.4	10.2
	Total	4.2	34.4	100	100	100

Direct beneficiaries: Individuals who receive government subsidies from the social protection system

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: Individuals who live and benefit from the expenses of other individuals receiving government subsidies from the social protection system

Source: PSA, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

As for the proportion of Qatari beneficiaries of social protection programs by type of benefit, 5.2% of them were direct beneficiaries and 40.5% were direct/indirect beneficiaries. As for direct beneficiaries by sex, they amounted to 6.5% for males and 4.2% for females, while the proportion of direct/indirect male beneficiaries stood at 40.7%, which is slightly higher than that of females (40.3%).

The distribution by municipalities shows that the highest proportion of direct beneficiaries of social protection programs was in Doha City (6.7%), and the lowest was in Al Rayyan and Al Shihaniya (4.4%), while the highest proportion of direct/indirect beneficiaries was in Al Rayyan and Al Shihaniya (42.1%) and the lowest was in Al Wakra (31.7%).

Table (1.7)		Proportion of Qatari beneficiaries of social protection programs by type of benefit, beneficiary gender and municipality (2012/2013)	
Description		Direct Benefit%	Direct/Indirect Benefit%
Municipality	Doha	6.7	41.4
	Al Rayyan	4.4	42.1
	Al Wakra	4.9	31.7
	Umm Salal	4.8	38.2
	Al Khor	5.9	39.9
	Al Dhaayen and Al Shamal	5.3	36.7
Beneficiary Gender	Males	6.5	40.7
	Females	4.2	40.3
Proportion of Direct Beneficiaries%		5.2	40.5

Direct beneficiaries: Individuals who receive government subsidies from the social protection system

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: Individuals who live and benefit from the expenses of other individuals receiving government subsidies from the social protection system

Source: PSA, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

In terms of the proportion of Qatari individuals who belong to the lowest standard of living before and after benefiting from the social protection programs, we notice that the proportion of direct/indirect male beneficiaries dropped after receiving government transfers/subsidies to 8.1%, compared to 36.3% before receiving government transfers/subsidies. The same applies to females, as their proportion dropped to 7.8% after receiving government transfers/subsidies, compared to 35.3% before receiving government transfers/subsidies.

The proportion of Qatari individuals who directly benefited from social protection programs and belonged to the lowest standard of living was 41% and 31.2% for males and females respectively before benefiting from government transfers/subsidies, and then it dropped to 6% and 5.2% for males and females respectively, after receiving such transfers/subsidies.

Table (1.8)		Proportion of Qataris who belong to the lowest standard of living before and after benefiting from social protection programs by sex (2012/2013)	
Description		Before benefiting from government transfers/subsidies%	After benefiting from government transfers/subsidies%
Direct/indirect benefit	Males	36.3	8.1
	Females	35.3	7.8
	Total	35.7	8.0
Direct benefit	Males	41.0	6.0
	Females	31.2	5.2
	Total	36.7	5.6



Table (1.8) *Proportion of Qataris who belong to the lowest standard of living before and after benefiting from social protection programs by sex (2012/2013)*

Description		Before benefiting from government transfers/subsidies%	After benefiting from government transfers/subsidies%
Overall community	Males	16.4	4.9
	Females	16.1	5.0
	Total	16.2	5.0

Direct beneficiaries: Individuals who receive government subsidies from the social protection system

Direct/indirect beneficiaries: Individuals who live and benefit from the expenses of other individuals receiving government subsidies from the social protection system

Source: PSA, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

The percentage distribution of direct Qatari beneficiaries of social protection programs by consumption levels indicates that the highest percentage before directly benefiting from these programs was in the lowest consumption quintile (11.1%), followed by the fourth quintile (6.0%), then the third quintile, the second quintile and finally the highest consumption quintile. After receiving direct benefit, the percentage dropped to 4.6% and 5.4% for the lowest consumption quintile and the fourth quintile respectively, while the percentage increased 1.3% for the third quintile, 1.9% for the second quintile and 3.6% for the highest consumption quintile.

The proportion of direct Qatari beneficiaries of social protection programs by the standard of living decreased from 11.8% for the lowest standard of living before the direct benefit from social protection programs to 5.9% after the direct benefit, whereas, the proportion increased for the highest standard of living from 4% before benefiting from social protection programs to 5.2% after benefiting from these programs.

Table (1.9) *Proportion of Qataris before and after directly benefiting from social protection programs by consumption levels and standard of living (2012/2013)*

Description	Consumption Levels					Standard of Living		Total Beneficiaries
	Lowest Quintile	4th Quintile	3rd Quintile	2nd Quintile	Highest Quintile	Lowest Standard of Living	Highest Standard of Living	
Before the direct benefit%	11.1	6.0	4.3	3.3	1.5	11.8	4.0	5.2
After the direct benefit%	4.6	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.9	5.2	5.2

Source: PSA, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

Table (1.10) below shows that the proportion of Qatari beneficiaries of social protection programs reached 85% for those at the lowest level of well-being, while the proportion got lower as the standard of living got higher. However, 10% of the highest level of well-being (highest level before benefiting from the programs) have benefited from these programs. In addition, 31% of Qataris belonging to the highest standard of

living (before benefiting from the programs) have benefited from social protection programs, which confirms the rate of access to government transfers/ subsidies by those who are non-eligible.

Table (1.10) *Proportion of Qataris before and after directly/indirectly benefiting from social protection programs by consumption levels and standard of living (2012/2013)*

Description	Consumption Levels					Standard of Living		Total Beneficiaries
	Lowest quintile	4th quintile	3rd quintile	2nd quintile	Highest quintile	Lowest Standard of Living	Highest Standard of Living	
Before direct/indirect benefit	84.9	51.0	34.5	22.3	9.7	89.2	31.0	40.5
After direct/indirect benefit	53.2	46.9	39.7	36.1	26.5	64.9	39.2	40.5

Source: PSA, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

Table 1.11 below, which shows the relative distribution of direct Qatari beneficiaries of social protection programs by municipality, indicates that the largest number of beneficiaries was in Al Rayyan (40.8%), followed by Doha (34.2%), Umm Salal (7.1%), Al Dhaayen and Al Shamal (6.7%), Al Wakra (6.2%) and finally Al Khor (4.9%) of total beneficiaries of social protection programs. The rate of benefit is also higher for males (56.4%) than for females (43.6%). As for the distribution of beneficiaries by household size, the largest percentage of direct beneficiaries of social protection programs was in the household of 7-9 members by (33.5%), then the household of 4-6 members by (25.9%)) and last was the household of 10-12 members by (22.1%).

As for the beneficiaries by age, the percentage in the age group (15-59 years) increased to 57.6%, followed by the age group (60 years and above) by 41.9%, and then the age group (14 years and below) by 0.6%. As for the beneficiaries of social protection programs by age average, we find that the more the age increased the percentage got higher, representing 41.6%. As for the beneficiaries by the education level, the percentage was higher among people who had no primary education and decreased as the level of education got higher. With regards to the beneficiaries by the relationship to labour force, the percentage increased for retirees to 78.2%, followed by housewives at 12.8%. As for the beneficiaries by the relationship to the head of household, the percentage rose for the head of household reaching 71.1%, followed by the wife at 16.7%.



Table (1.11) *Percentage distribution of Qataris directly benefiting from social protection programs by selected characteristics (2012/2013)*

Selected Characteristics		%
Municipality	Doha	34.2
	AL Rayyan	40.8
	Al Wakra	6.2
	Umm Salal	7.1
	Al Khor	4.9
	Al Dhaayen and Al Shamal	6.7
	Total	100
Beneficiary Sex	Males	56.4
	Females	43.6
	Total	100
Household Size	1 - 3	4.4
	4 - 6	25.9
	7 - 9	33.5
	10 - 12	22.1
	13 and above	14.2
	Total	100
Beneficiary Age	less than 14	0.6
	15- 59	57.5
	60 and above	41.9
	Total	100
Education Level	Literate	30.2
	Primary and Preparatory	27.4
	Secondary	16.5
	Higher Education Diploma	3.9
	University and above	22.0
	Total	100
Relation to Labour Force	Retired	78.1
	Housewife	12.8
	Employed	4.4
	Others	2.9
	Student	1.3
	Unemployed	0.5
	Total	100

Table (1.11) <i>Percentage distribution of Qataris directly benefiting from social protection programs by selected characteristics (2012/2013)</i>		
Selected Characteristics		%
Relation to Head of Household	Head of household	71.1
	Spouse	16.7
	Son/Daughter	4.7
	Other	7.5
	Total	100

Source: PSA, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

The relative distribution of Qataris directly benefiting from social protection programs by the head of household's characteristics for the period 2012/2013 indicates that males were three times as many as females. By education level, the heads of households who did not receive primary certificate accounted for 29.1%, followed by those with primary and preparatory certificates by 28.6%, secondary school graduates by 19.2%, and university graduates by 18.4%. On the other hand, the percentage distribution of Qataris directly benefiting from social protection programs by the head of household age shows that the highest percentage was concentrated within the age group of 60 years and above at 44.4%, followed by the age group (50-59) years at 30.9%, then the age group (40-49) years at 19.6%, and finally the lowest percentage was for the age group of less than 40 years by 5.1%.

Table (1.12) <i>Percentage distribution of Qataris directly benefiting from social protection programs by head of household's characteristics (2012/2013)</i>		
Characteristics		%
Head of Household Sex	Males	77.4
	Females	22.6
	Total	100
Head of Household Education Level	Literate	29.1
	Primary and Preparatory	28.6
	Secondary	19.2
	Higher Education Diploma	4.7
	University and above	18.4
	Total	100



Table (1.12)		<i>Percentage distribution of Qataris directly benefiting from social protection programs by head of household's characteristics (2012/2013)</i>	
		Characteristics	%
Head of Household Age	Less than 30		1.5
	30-39		3.6
	40-49		19.6
	50-59		30.9
	60 and above		44.4
	Total		100

Source: PSA, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

The relative distribution of Qataris directly/indirectly benefiting from government transfers/subsidies of social protection programs by head of household sex indicates that the percentage was about 57.2% for total female heads of households, and 38.3% for total male heads of households. As for the percentage distribution by the male head of household marital status, it exceeded 84% for those who were married and decreased to less than 1% for divorcees, while it was 8.4% for female heads of households who were widows, did not exceed 2% for married females, and slightly exceeded 1% for divorced females.

Table (1.13) *Percentage distribution and proportion of Qatari beneficiaries of social protection programs by head of household sex and marital status (2012/2013)*

Head of Household Marital Status	Percentage Distribution			%	
	Distribution of direct beneficiaries	Distribution of direct/ indirect beneficiaries	Percentage distribution of Qatari beneficiaries by head of household sex	Percentage of direct beneficiaries	Percentage of direct/ indirect beneficiaries
Male Head of Household					
Never married	2.7	2.7	1.6	8.8	66.6
Married	70.7	76.9	84.4	4.4	36.9
Divorcee	0.9	0.8	0.5	9.2	63.1
Widowed	3.1	3.2	1.8	8.8	69.9
Total male heads of households	77.4	83.6	88.4	4.6	38.3
Female Head of Household					
Never married	1.1	0.7	0.4	12.9	60.9
Married	1.1	1	1.7	3.5	22.9
Divorced	1.8	1.2	1.1	8.3	42.5
Widow	18.6	13.6	8.4	11.6	65.9
Total female heads of households	22.6	16.4	11.6	10.1	57.2

Table (1.13) *Percentage distribution and proportion of Qatari beneficiaries of social protection programs by head of household sex and marital status (2012/2013)*

Head of Household Marital Status	Percentage Distribution			%	
	Distribution of direct beneficiaries	Distribution of direct/ indirect beneficiaries	Percentage distribution of Qatari beneficiaries by head of household sex	Percentage of direct beneficiaries	Percentage of direct/ indirect beneficiaries
Total Head of Household					
Never married	3.8	3.3	2.1	9.7	65.3
Married	71.8	77.8	86.1	4.4	36.6
Divorced	2.7	2	1.6	8.6	49.2
Widow	21.7	16.8	10.2	11.1	66.6
Total	100	100	100	5.2	40.5

Source: PSA, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

Target (1-4): By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

1-4-1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

All population in Qatar have access to basic services, with 100% coverage for health and education, electricity and safe water, communications and transport, and banking services. This progress has contributed to Qatar's ranking among the group of countries with very high human development. Thus, Qatar ranked 37th globally among 189 countries covered by the UNDP Human Development Report 2018.



Table (1.14) Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (2012-2018)

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Safe Water	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Electricity	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Education	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Health	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Communications	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Transport	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bank Services	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

1-4-2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure

The percentage of both male and female Qatari adults (18 years and above) who had individual and collective ownership increased from 41.8% of total adults in 2012 to 46.1% in 2016, an increase of 10.3%. As for the individual ownership, the ratio of male-female increase varied. While the percentage of males increased from 49.8% in 2012 to 56% in 2016, the percentage of females increased by 3.7% between 2012 and 2016, rising from 16.6% in 2012 to 20.3% in 2016.

Table (1.15) Proportion of adult Qatari owners (18 years and above) by sex (2012-2016)

Years	Individual Ownership		Collective ownership including owners who are heirs, orphans, institutions or others (joint ownership between both sexes)	Total
	Males	Females		
2012	49.8%	16.6%	9.1%	41.8%
2013	51.4%	17.4%	9.0%	42.8%
2014	53.2%	18.4%	8.9%	44.0%
2015	54.5%	19.9%	8.9%	45.7%
2016	56.0%	20.3%	8.6%	46.1%

Source: Ministry of Justice and PSA calculations.

Target (1-5): By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

1-5-1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

In view of the stable geographic conditions of the State of Qatar and its strategic location far from natural disaster hotspots, like earthquakes, volcanoes, floods and hurricanes, in addition to the high environmental and occupational safety and security indicators, the number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population was zero during the whole period 2012-2018.

Table (1.16) Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (2012-2018)

Type of loss attributed to disasters	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Dead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Interior

1-5-2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to gross domestic product (GDP)

The value of direct economic losses attributed to disasters as a percentage of Qatar's GDP was zero due to the absence of natural disasters in Qatar throughout the period 2012-2018 and its geographical location far from seismic zones, in addition to the lack of heavy rains and the absence of hurricanes. The robust Qatari economy has also contributed to tackling financial crises and reducing their negative impact on the population.

Table (1.17) Value of direct economic losses attributed to disasters as a percentage of GDP (2012-2018)

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0	0	0	0	0	0	0



1-5-3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

The State of Qatar has enacted the necessary laws and regulations to mitigate the effects of disasters. Thus, a number of national institutions and entities have been established, such as the Permanent Committee for Emergency (PCE), established by the Council of Ministers' Resolution No. 17 of 1998. The PCE has taken into consideration urban and civil expansion and has adopted all safety and security measures and standards at global levels, and has been enhancing the capabilities of qualified personnel to work in the field of rescue, relief and development to ensure the safety of all people living in Qatar. The State has also established the Standing Committee for Rescue, Relief and Humanitarian Assistance in the affected areas of sisterly and friendly countries, as well as the establishment of government humanitarian associations, non-government organizations and donor institutions which provide support and relief to all countries affected by natural or conflict-related disasters.

It is worth mentioning that the State of Qatar has been participating in all international forums on disaster management based on its strong belief in the importance of concerted international efforts and cooperation at all levels for disaster risk reduction. Qatar also hosted the 3rd Arab Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction at the end of April 2017 entitled "Implementation of the Sendai Framework in the Arab Region" in coordination with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and the League of Arab States. The hosting of the conference came as a fulfillment of the international commitments of the State of Qatar as an active member of the international community and in implementation of the Sendai Declaration on the need for a regional policy that makes disaster response an effective and influential effort.

Table (1.18)		<i>Availability of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2012-2018)</i>					
2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Source: Ministry of Interior

1-5-4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Qatar's launch of "HopeFor" initiative in 2011 is one of the outstanding examples of international partnership for disaster risk reduction, which culminated in the 65th session of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 307 entitled: "Improving the effectiveness and coordination of military and civil defense assets for natural disaster response". The State of Qatar supports the Sendai Framework for

Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and its seven objectives. Therefore, the proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies was 100% in Qatar during the period (2012-2018).

Table (1.19)		<i>Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (2012-2018)</i>					
2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Source: Ministry of Interior

Target (1-a): Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

1-a-1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs

The Social Security Department at the Ministry of Administrative Development, Labour and Social Affairs disburses the financial allocation of ten categories defined by Law No. (38) of 1995 regarding social security and the mechanism for its disbursement was determined by the Council of Ministers' Resolution No. (46) of 2014 regarding determining the value of pension due to the categories stipulated in Law No. (38) of 1995 on social security and rules of its granting.

The amounts disbursed to social security beneficiaries during the period 2012-2018 indicate an increase in their value from around QR 262.7 million in 2012 to around QR 1,032 million in 2018, an increase of about 293%. The proportion of financial resources directly allocated by the government to poverty reduction programs "social protection programs" also increased from 0.32% of total government spending in 2012 to 0.61% in 2016. This reflects the increasing interest of the State in ending poverty.



Table (1.20) Percentage of locally generated resources directly allocated by the government to poverty reduction programs (social protection programs) (2012-2018)

Years	Value of disbursements to social security beneficiaries		Government Expenditure		Percentage of locally generated resources directly allocated by the government to poverty reduction programs (social protection programs) %
	QR	US \$	Million QR	Million US \$	
2012	262,720,553	72,175,976	83,298	22,884	0.32
2013	270,077,196	74,197,032	105,292	28,926	0.26
2014	436,652,034	119,959,350	116,105	31,897	0.38
2015	854,351,493	234,711,949	118,470	32,547	0.72
2016	776,431,487	213,305,354	128,192	35,218	0.61
2017	970,605,774	266,649,938	...	...	...
2018	1,031,748,076	283,447,273	...	...	...

...: NA

Source: Ministry of Administrative Development, Labour and Social Affairs and PSA calculations

1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

The percentage of government spending on basic services for 2017 was 21.8%, distributed between 10.5% for health services, 10.5% for educational services and 0.47% for social protection. It should be noted that Qatar's spending on education as a percentage of GDP exceeds the global average of 4.8% and the OECD average of (5%).

Table (1.21) Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) (2017)

Spending Area	2017
Education%	10.5
Health%	10.8
Social protection%	0.47
Total%	21.77

Target (1.b): Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups

This indicator does not apply to the State of Qatar.



In a nutshell, the State of Qatar has fully realized the targets of Goal 1 of ending poverty in all its forms everywhere. Today, no one lives on less than \$ 1.9 a day in Qatar, and appropriate social policies have been developed to ensure adequate health coverage for the categories covered by the social protection system. Qatar has further provided basic services to all population and the right to own and use the land for males and females alike, as well as providing financial services, particularly loans, to finance small and micro enterprises. The State is also strengthening the capacities of social groups to cope with economic, social and environmental crises, and developing disaster risk reduction programs in line with its national strategies within this framework.

2 ZERO
HUNGER





Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 2 seeks to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition and to achieve sustainable food production by 2030. This goal is based on the idea that everyone should be able to access enough improved food, which requires the promotion of sustainable agriculture on a large scale, increasing agricultural productivity, increasing investment and properly operating food markets.

Target (2-1): By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2-1-1 Prevalence of undernourishment

This indicator is defined by the FAO as the number of people below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption (per calorie per capita per day) necessary for the average person to stay healthy while performing light physical activity. Malnutrition and undernourishment are cumulative or average situations, and not the work of a single day's food intake (or lack thereof).

It is noted that despite the rise in the prevalence of undernourishment in Qatar from (3.24%) in 2016 to (3.50%) in 2018, but it is close to its counterpart in developed countries (3%) in both the European Union and North American countries. It exceeds the world average (11%) and the average of Arab countries (12%).

Sex	2016	2017	2018
Males	3.77	5.36	3.88
Females	2.71	4.44	3.13
Total	3.24	4.87	3.50

Source: Ministry of Public Health

It is noted from the table above that malnutrition is more prevalent among males than females over the period (2016- 2018), but the gap between them decreased from (1.06%) in 2016 to (0.75%) in 2018, a fall of some 29.4%).

moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

All residents of Qatar have access to their food needs, as they receive incomes that allow them access to adequate food. Today, Qatar is ranked 1st in the Arab world and 22nd in the world according to the World Food Security Index 2018, which measures food security in terms of 28 indicators that monitor the continuous impact of investments, cooperation agreements and agricultural policies around the world in 113 countries.

Table (2.2)		Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (2012-2018)					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

2-2-2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $+<2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Wasting reflects a reduction or loss of body weight and is considered a relevant indicator of acute malnutrition. It is noteworthy that the State of Qatar has witnessed a decrease in the number of children who suffer from wasting, where the proportion of children with wasting among children under five years of age amounts to (2.8%), compared to (7.5%) globally in 2017. Qatar has achieved the global goal of reducing the prevalence of wasting to less than 5% by 2025 and less than 3% by 2030 many years ahead of schedule.

Table (2.3)		Percentage of children under 5 years of age with wasting (weight for height is less than two standard deviations below the median weight for height of the reference population) by gender (2016)	
Sex		2016	
Males		3.1	
Females		2.5	
Total		2.8	

Source: Ministry of Public Health



Overweight and obesity are defined as abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that may impair health. It is a complex situation, with serious social and psychological dimensions, affecting almost all age , social and economic groups, and threatening to strain both developed and developing countries alike.

Overweight and obesity result from an increased consumption of highly calorific foods, without an equal increase in physical activity. The low level of physical activity while maintaining a stable feeding rate leads to an imbalance in the energy-burning, and causes weight gain.

Table (2.4)		<i>Indicator of obese and overweight children under five years of age, calculated by weight for height by gender (2016)</i>		
Sex	weight for height $\geq +1.0$ & < 2.0 standard deviations from the median (Overweight)	weight for height $\geq +2.0$ standard deviations from the median (Obesity)	weight for height $\geq +1.0$ standard deviations from the median (Overweight and Obesity)	
Males	6.1	2.5	8.6	
Females	5.9	2.2	8.1	
Total	6.0	2.3	8.3	

Source: Ministry of Public Health

A- Proportion of overweight children (weight for height $\geq +1.0$ & < 2.0 standard deviations from the median) under the age 5 years (Only Over weight)

The overweight indicator for children under 5 years of age (2016) (6.0%) is close to the global average of 5.9%, but below the average in the Middle East and North Africa (11.2%). Overweight indicator for male children is higher than that of female children under 5 years of age.

B- Proportion of overweight children (weight for height $\geq +2.0$ standard deviations from the median) under the age 5 years (Only obese)

The Proportion of obese children under 5 years of age reached (2.3%) of total children in this age-group. The Proportion of Obese male children (2.5%) is higher than that of obese female children (2.2%). The gender-gap reached 0.3% in 2016.

C- Proportion of overweight children (weight for height $\geq +1.0$ standard deviations from the median) under the age 5 years (Both Overweight & Obese)

The proportion of overweight and obese children under 5 reached (8.3%) of the total children in this age group. The proportion is higher in male children (8.6%) compared to female children (8.1%), and the gap between them was (0.5%) in 2016.

As for the proportion of only overweight children under 5 in 2016 (6%) is lower than that of Oceania countries (8.7%) and Latin American and Caribbean countries (7.3%); but exceeds the indicator in Africa (5%) and Asia (4.8%).

It is noteworthy that the increasing obesity and overweight rates among the population in Qatar was one of the challenges facing the healthcare sector. A challenge covered by the National Health Strategy (2017-2022) which pointed out the need to adopt healthy lifestyles. Goal 14 of this strategy is to achieve a 5% decrease in obesity rate in children

Target (2-4): By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2-4-1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

This indicator aims to measure the percentage of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture based on the three dimensions of sustainability: environmental, economic and social. Despite the increase in the agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture from 28,482 ha in 2015 to 29,992.3 ha in 2017, the percentage of agricultural area decreased from 53.7% in 2015 to 52.6% in 2017.

Table (2.5) **Percentage of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (2015-2017)**

Description	2015	2016	2017
Agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (ha)	28,482.0	29,926.6	29,992.3
Percentage	53.7	50.4	52.6

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment



Target (2-5): By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

2-5-1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities

During the period 2012-2017, the number of plant and animal genetic resources, conserved in Qatar Biobank, has increased from 87 in 2012 to 89 genetic resources in 2017, an increase of 2.9%. The number of DNA resources, conserved in Qatar Biobank and used for food and agriculture, has also increased from 96 in 2012 to 167 in 2017, an increase of 70.4%. The number of herbaceous genetic resources, conserved in Qatar Biobank and used for food and agriculture, has increased as well from 969 in 2012 to 1,002 in 2017, an increase of 4.4%.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of conserved plant genetic resources	87	70	36	25	105	89
Number of DNA resources	96	78	64	83	143	167
Number of herbaceous genetic resources	960	468	384	498	858	1,002

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment

There are 393 plant and animal genetic species that are food and agriculture sources and are conserved in medium or long-term conservation facilities, of which there are 360 plant genetic species that include 317 conserved vegetable samples, representing 88% of total plant genetic species, while 43 species are seeds, representing 12% of total plant genetic species. On the other hand, there are 33 animal genetic species, distributed as follows: 15 insect species: (locusts, cockroaches, sea caps, bugs, damselflies, ants, beetles, bees, hornets, flies, various types of moth and mantis, bumblebees and earwigs), 9 wild species (hedgehogs, dabb-lizards, frogs, wild rabbits, jerboas, bats, snakes, lizards and birds of various types), 8 marine species (coral, starfish, fish of various types, octopus, squid, jellyfish, stingray and lobster) and 3 skull and skeleton species conserved at the Biology Museum (two camel skulls, two goat skulls and one dolphin skeleton).

Table (2.7) **Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in medium or long-term conservation facilities (2016-2018)**

Genetic Species	Samples of Species	2016	2017	2018
Plant genetic species	Conserved vegetable specimens	317	317	317
	Seeds	43	43	3,518
	Total	360	360	3,835
Animal genetic species	Insect species	15	15	4,790
	Wild species conserved at the Biology Museum	9	9	67
	Marine species conserved at the Biology Museum	8	8	24
	skull and skeleton species conserved at the Biology Museum	3	3	5
	Total	33	33	4,886

Source: Qatar University.

2-5-2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction

There are 15 endangered wild and marine fauna and flora species, i.e. about (0.73%) of total 2,040 species registered in 2015. The number of endangered wild fauna and flora species is 9, or about 0.78 of total 1,152 recorded wild fauna and flora species, whereas there are 6 endangered marine fauna and flora species, or about 0.67% of total 888 marine fauna and flora species.

The number of wild and marine fauna and flora species that are at risk of extinction is 193 or about 9.5% of total 2,040 recorded species.

Table
(2.8)

Number and degree of threat of extinction (IUCN) of registered species (2017)

Species	Total Registered Number	Extinct	Extinct in the Wild	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	Near-Threatened	Least Concern
Wild Fauna and Flora	1152	2	0	0	14	171	0	965
Marine Fauna and Flora	888	0	0	0	6	22	7	853
Grand Total	2040	2	0	0	20	193	7	1818

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment.

The endangered wild fauna and flora are divided into: 5 bird species, 3 flora species and one mammal species. The threatened wild species are 171 divided into 170 invertebrate species and one mammal species.

Table
(2.9)

Number and degree of threat of extinction (IUCN) of registered wild species (2017)

Species	Total Registered Number	Extinct	Extinct in the Wild	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	Near-Threatened	Least Concern
Plants	422	0	0	0	4	0	0	418
Fungi	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	142
Mammals	8	0	0	0	5	1	0	2
Amphibians	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Reptiles	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Birds	322	2	0	0	5	0	0	315
Invertebrates	228	0	0	0	0	170	0	58
Total	1,152	2	0	0	14	171	0	965

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment

As for the endangered marine fauna and flora, there are 6 species, divided into 4 mammal species, and one species for both fish and birds. The number of threatened marine species is 22 divided into 11 mammal species, 9 bird species and 2 fish species.

Table (2.10) Number and degree of threat of extinction (IUCN) of registered marine species (2017)

Species	Total Registered Number	Extinct	Extinct in the Wild	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	Near-Threatened	Least Concern
Plants	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	402
Fish	57	0	0	0	1	2	7	47
Mammals	15	0	0	0	4	11	0	0
Invertebrates	379	0	0	0	0	0	0	379
Birds	15	0	0	0	1	9	0	5
Reptiles	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Total	888	0	0	0	6	22	7	853

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment

Target (2.a): Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

This indicator reflects the volume of government support provided to agricultural producers. The period (2015-2017) witnessed a decrease in the value of spending on fertilizers, pesticides and seeds for farms, which decreased from about QR 3.2 million in 2012 to QR 1.7 million in 2017, a decrease of 46.9%.

Table (2.11) Value of spending on farms (fertilizers + pesticides + seeds) in QR (2015-2017)

Description	2015	2016	2017
Value of spending on farms (fertilizers + pesticides + seeds) in QR	3,165,000	3,000,000	1,740,000

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment



2.a.2: Total official flows (Official Development Assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

The value of Official Development Assistance (ODA) provided to the agricultural sector in developing countries dropped from approximately QR 452.5 million in 2015 to QR 180.4 million in 2017, a decrease of 259%. This assistance to this sector reached about 27% of the total assistance provided to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in developing countries for 2017.

Goal No.	Goal Name	2015	2016	2017
2	No hunger	452,540,577	306,607,189	181,380,852

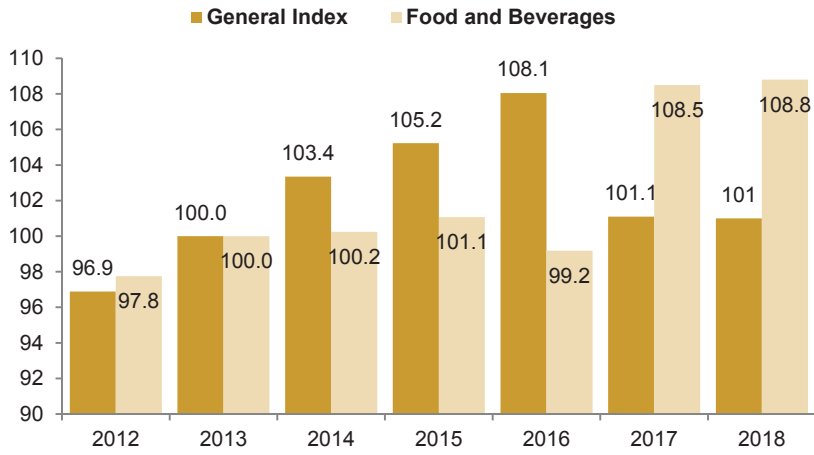
Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Target (2-c): Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

2-c-1 Indicator of food price anomalies

The Food Group CPI (Consumer Price Index) reflects the relative change in food and beverage prices that represent the private consumption of most consumers in society. This index is important in being an economic indicator used by economists and decision makers in setting the price policy for food products.

The Food Group CPI (2013-2018) shows a slight positive change in food and beverage prices by 0.1%, indicating an increase in the cost of food for consumers as a result of the economic blockade that led to a slight rise in some food prices. The consumer protection institutions are monitoring food prices to curb their rise.

Figure (2.1): Food Group CPI (2012-2018)



Accordingly, most of the targets associated with SDG 2 of ending hunger and achieving food security and improved nutrition have been achieved way ahead of 2030, as all inhabitants of Qatar have sufficient incomes that cover their food needs. In addition, Qatar has taken appropriate measures to maintain food reserves. This is reflected in the fact that the State of Qatar has a distinguished position in the *Global Food Security Index*, ranking 1st in the Arab world and 22nd in the world in 2018.

Within the framework of promoting sustainable agriculture, Qatar has adopted programs and projects aimed at preserving the genetic diversity of seeds and cultivated plants and ensuring the efficient management of such diversity. Qatar has also been cooperating with international organizations and institutions to share the benefits of the use of genetic resources.

Qatar faces challenges in terms of malnutrition, which has been significantly reflected in the high percentage of obese (40%) and overweight (70%) adults, as well as children who are also overweight and obese.

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING





Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

This SDG aims at ensuring health and well-being for all at all ages through improving the reproductive, maternal and child health, ending major communicable diseases, reducing non communicable and environment diseases, achieving health coverage for all and ensuring access for all to safe, effective and affordable medicines and vaccines.

Target (3-1): By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3-1-1 Maternal mortality ratio

The maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births dropped from 4.7 deaths in 2012 to zero death in 2017, the target of less than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births set out in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda was achieved way ahead of schedule, and does not pose any challenge for the State of Qatar. The State's health authorities endeavor to provide a safe life for mothers before, during, and after birth through the provision of appropriate reproductive and sexual health services.

Table
(3.1)

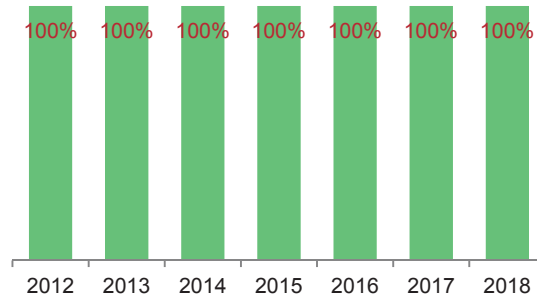
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births by nationality (2012-2017)

Nationality	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Qataris	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0
Non-Qataris	6.9	0.0	5.7	10.9	0.0	0.0
Total	4.7	0.0	3.6	11.3	0.0	0.0

Source: Ministry of Public Health and PSA calculations. Births and Deaths Bulletin.

3-1-2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

During the period 2012-2018, 100% of births in the State of Qatar were performed in hospitals under medical supervision by skilled health personnel. This reflects the comprehensive coverage of the delivery of maternal health care services during birth.

Figure 3.1: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (2012-2018)

Target (3-2): By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

3-2-1 Under-five mortality rate

The Child Mortality Index is an important indicator that determines the efficiency of healthcare system in a country, while at the same time it is linked to prevention and hospitalization. The under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births decreased from 8.8 deaths in 2012 to 6.7 deaths in 2017. It is much better than in Europe and Central Asia (9 deaths) and in North America (7 deaths), but less than that in the European Union (4 deaths). Thus, Qatar has achieved this SDG target of reducing under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Table (3.2) *Under-five mortality rate (No. of deaths per 1,000 live births) by nationality (2012-2017)*

Nationality	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Qataris	8.5	8.7	8.3	9.9	7.2	6.8
Non-Qataris	8.9	6.9	7.9	8.6	7.0	6.6
Total	8.8	7.8	8.1	9.0	7.1	6.7

Source: Ministry of Public Health and PSA calculations. Births and Deaths Bulletin.

The State of Qatar is close to the prevailing level in developed countries thanks to its effective health policies which have contributed to the provision of various basic needs of children through the expansion of building healthcare centers for children and the vaccination campaigns against epidemics and infectious diseases, as well as health awareness campaigns.



3-2-2 Neonatal mortality rate (0-28 days)

The neonatal mortality rate in Qatar per 1,000 live births decreased from 4.3 deaths in 2012 to 3.1 deaths in 2017; a 28% decrease during the period (2012-2017). This rate is close to that of the European Union (3 deaths) and less than that of the United States (6 deaths) and the United Kingdom (4 deaths). Thus, the State of Qatar has achieved this SDG target to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Table (3.3) *Neonatal mortality rate (No. of deaths per 1,000 live births) by nationality (2012-2017)*

Nationality	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Qataris	3.5	4.1	3.3	5.1	3.9	3.8
Non-Qataris	4.7	4.0	3.8	4.4	2.8	2.8
Total	4.3	4.1	3.7	4.6	3.1	3.1

Source: Ministry of Public Health and PSA calculations. Births and Deaths Bulletin.

Needless to say that the low neonatal mortality rate (0-28 days) reflects the State's relentless efforts in the area of health policies, especially women's reproductive health, as well as the adoption of newborn healthcare programs.

Target (3-3): By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

3-3-1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population by sex, age and key populations

The number of new HIV infections was close to zero throughout the period (2015-2017), reaching 0.01 infections per 1,000 population, which means that AIDS is not a health problem at the level of the state according to the documents and reports of relevant departments at the Ministry of Public Health. This is due to several reasons, the most important of which are the preventive measures carried out by the competent authorities, including the precautionary policy adopted by the Medical Commission Department to ensure that HIV/AIDS patients do not enter the State from abroad.

Table (3.4)		<i>Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population (2015-2017)</i>			
Variables	Description	2015	2016	2017	
Sex	Male	0.01	0.01	0.01	
	Female	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Nationality	Qataris	0.02	0.02	0.03	
	Non-Qataris	0.00	0.01	0.01	
Age Group	Less than 15 years	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	15-24 years	0.01	0.01	0.00	
	25 years and above	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Total		0.01	0.01	0.01	

Source: Ministry of Public Health

Despite the multi ethnic and cultural composition of the population in Qatar, the prevalence of HIV /AIDS in Qatar is relatively low, due to the implementation of the National AIDS Control Program which adopts an early detection and treatment strategy. The program aims to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS and to provide the best possible health care to infected patients in Qatar.

3-3-2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

The tuberculosis incidence in Qatar dropped from 27.9 cases per 100,000 population in 2012 to 27.2 cases in 2018, a decrease of 2.5%.

Table (3.5)		<i>Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population (2012-2018)</i>					
2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
27.9	23.5	21.0	22.0	19.3	23.3	27.2	

Source: Ministry of Public Health

It should be noted that the World Health Organization has prepared the Stop TB Strategy, which was adopted by the World Health Assembly in May 2014 to be a blueprint for all countries to eliminate the tuberculosis epidemic by reducing the TB-related mortality, rates of infection and the catastrophic resulting costs. The strategy sets out the global targets for impact of reducing tuberculosis mortality by 90%, reducing the number of new cases by 80% between 2015 and 2030, and ensuring that no family is afforded catastrophic costs of tuberculosis.

Needless to say that the policy adopted by the Medical Commission Department to screen all applicants for residency, has largely contributed to early diagnosis and successful treatment of cases. The Ministry of Public Health has joined efforts in this regards with Hamad Medical Corporation and Primary Health Care Corporation as well as the private sector. All those who are in contact with TB patients are also screened for infection and are given the required treatment if necessary.



3-3-3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

Statistics indicate that malaria incidence per 1,000 population declined from 0.4 in 2012 to 0.2 in 2018, a decrease of 51%. This is the result of the efforts of health institutions in Qatar to raise awareness about malaria and the importance of taking preventive measures for protection, especially during summer holiday season when people prepare to travel abroad.

Table (3.6)		<i>Malaria incidence per 1,000 population (2012-2018)</i>					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Ministry of Public Health.

It is worth mentioning that malaria is not an endemic disease in Qatar, but hundreds of cases are diagnosed each year as a result of some people traveling to malaria-endemic countries.

3-3-4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

The hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 people in Qatar dropped from 30.6 cases to 28.0 cases during the period 2012-2018. Qatar's success in combating hepatitis is one of the fruits of continuous cooperation between the government sector and charities in the field of public health, which has become a model to be followed globally. The State of Qatar is implementing a solid strategy for controlling and eradicating the disease, based on four key pillars which are implemented by joining the efforts of the Ministry of Public Health, Hamad Medical Corporation, Primary Health Care Corporation, Red Crescent Qatar, Medical Services Dept. at the Ministry of the Interior and many others.

Table (3.7)		<i>Hepatitis incidence per 100,000 population (2012-2018)</i>					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	30.6	39.6	20.0	10.0	8.4	20.3	28.0

Source: Ministry of Public Health.

3.3.5: Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) are a group of preventable and treatable diseases that affect the poorest and most vulnerable people who live in remote areas. They prevail in tropical areas.

Since Qatar is pursuing a comprehensive health policy based on providing comprehensive treatment for all diseases including tropical diseases, we note that the number of people receiving treatment for tropical diseases is very simple and constitutes only a very small percentage of the population (0.0014) of the total population in 2018. Most of cases treated from such diseases are labor coming from tropical areas, especially from Africa.

Table (3.8)	<i>Number of people requiring interventions against NTDs. (2015 - 2018)</i>			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
	39	30	78	40

Source: Ministry of Public Health.

Target (3-4): By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3-4-1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

The premature mortality between age 30 and exact age 70 from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases among Qataris decreased from (10.8%) in 2012 to (7.1%) of the total deaths in 2017, a decrease of (34.3%). Deaths from such diseases among females increased from (14.4%) in 2015 to (15%) in 2017, while among males, there was a decrease from (12.6%) in 2012 to (10.9%) in 2017, a drop of (13.5%).

Table (3.9)	<i>Mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases (probability of death converted to% between age 30 and 70 years) for Qataris (2012-2017)</i>						
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases	Males	12.6	10.9	10.1	9.7	8.4	10.9
	Females	14.4	12.6	11.8	9.9	11.5	15
	Total	10.8	8.9	8.6	9.6	5.7	7.1

Source: Ministry of Public Health and Accounts of the Planning and Statistics Authority



3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

Suicide is an act that involves intentionally causing the person to kill himself/herself. Suicide is often committed by desperation, which is often attributed to a mental disorder such as depression, schizophrenia and alcoholism or drug abuse. It is noted that the suicide mortality rate in Qatar is very low throughout the period (2015-2018), estimated at (0.002).

Sex	2015	2016	2017	2018
Male	2.4	1.6	1.6	2.3
Female	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.1
Total	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.8

Source: Ministry of Interior and PSA calculations.

As a member of the World Health Organization (WHO), Qatar has committed itself under WHO's Plan of Action for Mental Health 2013-2020 to work towards the global goal of reducing the suicide rate in countries by 10% by 2020.

Target (3.5): Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

3.5.1: Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

The State of Qatar provides all medical services, psycho-social support, rehabilitation and aftercare services to all persons suffering from drug use disorders. The coverage of treatment interventions was 100% throughout the period (2012-2018).

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Ministry of Public Health

It should be noted that the Ministry of Public Health is coordinating with the National Committee for Drug Control with regard to its plans and programs in the field of drug use control and prevention, and the treatment and rehabilitation of users.

Target (3-6): By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

3-6-1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

The death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population significantly decreased during the period 2012-2017 from 12.6 deaths in 2012 to 7.7 deaths in 2017, a decrease of 38%. It is noted that the death rate due to traffic accidents in Qatar was lower than the global average of 17.4 deaths.

The rate of road traffic fatalities and injuries has dropped thanks to the development of ambulance system in Qatar, as well as the increase in the number of speed cameras, the traffic campaigns that emphasize the importance of traffic safety, the increased awareness and attention to traffic rules and driving culture.

Table (3.12) *Death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population by nationality (2012-2017)*

Nationality	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Qataris	23.9	37.0	29.0	19.1	19.8	19.6
Non-Qataris	10.7	10.1	9.7	8.4	7.1	6.3
Total	12.6	13.7	12.1	9.6	8.5	7.7

Source: Ministry of Public Health and PSA calculations. Births and Deaths Bulletin.

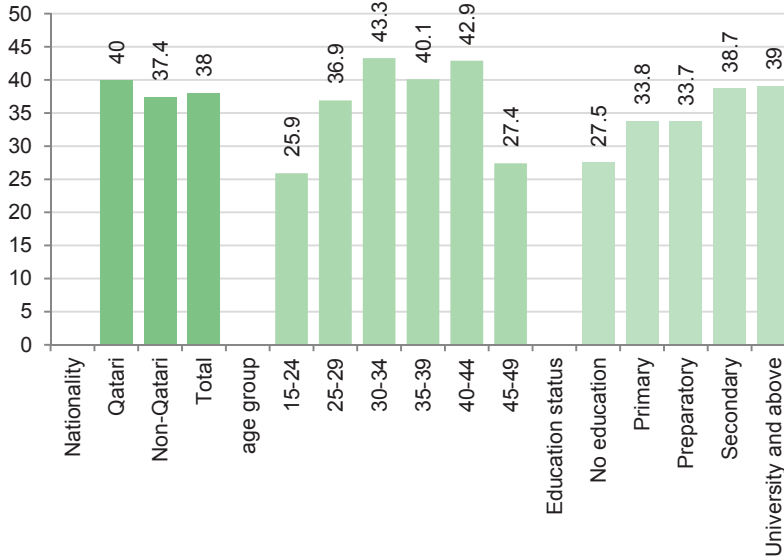
Target (3-7): By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3-7-1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

The percentage of women of childbearing age (15-49 years) whose need for family planning was met reached 38%, exceeding the global average of 25%. The percentage was 40% for Qatari women and 37.4% for non-Qatari women.



Figure (3.2): Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who had their need for family planning (2012)



Source: PSA, Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey 2012.

The percentage of women of childbearing age (15-49 years) whose need for family planning was met by age group showed that the highest percentage was in the age group (30-34 years), while the lowest was in the age group (15-24 years). This could be due to low cultural level among married women in this age group, who in the early stages of marriage did not favor family planning through the use of contraceptives or spacing between pregnancies.

The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) whose need for family planning was met varied according to the educational level from 33.7% for those holding a preparatory certificate, 38.7% for those holding a secondary certificate to 39% for those holding a university degree or higher and was close to 33.8% for those holding a primary certificate, while it reached 27.5% for those at literacy level.

3-7-2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

The overall birth rate among Qatari and non-Qatari adolescent girls (10-14 years) per 1,000 women is zero, while the rate of teenage girls in the age group (15-19 years) dropped from 14.1 births per 1,000 women in 2012 to 9.8 births per 1,000 women in 2017, which is lower than that of the European Union and North America (10.0 births and 18.0 births respectively per 1,000 women) in 2017. The birth rate among Qatari adolescent girls decreased to 4.9 births per 1,000 Qatari women, while among non-Qatari women it rose to 13.0 births per 1,000 non-Qatari women in 2017.

Table (3.13) *Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women by nationality and age group (2012-2017)*

Nationality	Age Group	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Qatari	10-14 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	15-19 years	7.8	7.5	7.4	6.5	5.7	4.9
Non-Qatari	10-14 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	15-19 years	19.4	17.3	12.7	13.2	13.4	13.0
Total	10-14 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	15-19 years	14.1	13.0	10.5	10.6	10.3	9.8

Source: PSA, Births and Deaths Bulletin.

The low birth rate among Qatari adolescents of age group (15 to 19 years) can be explained by their preference to continue their education at the expense of early marriage, unlike non-Qatari adolescents.

It is worth mentioning that the complications of pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death among adolescents aged 15-19 years. Girls who delay marriage and pregnancy beyond adolescence have a greater chance of healthier life, higher education, and a better life for themselves and their families. vaccines

Target (3.8): Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

3.8.1: Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)

The availability of essential health services reached 100% of the total population covered by primary health care throughout the period (2015-2018). This has contributed to the elimination of many diseases such as poliomyelitis, neonatal tetanus, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, etc., almost all of which disappeared from the state.

Table (3.14)

Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)(2012-2018)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Ministry of Public Health



Needless to say, the full Coverage of essential health services to the entire population of Qatar is due to the expansion of the State in the establishment of primary health centers in various regions of the country, as well as the establishment of specialized hospitals that provide services or activities to all citizens and residents.

3-8-2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income

The monthly expenditure on health per capita was about QR 98.5, representing 2.03% of total monthly per capita expenditure and 1.30% of total monthly per capita income. The expenditure on health increases as the per capita income increases for those receiving QR 50,000 or more income per month to reach QR 303, representing 3.28% of per capita monthly income and 5.10% of per capita monthly expenditure.

Categories of expenditure on healthcare	Percentage of monthly per capita expenditure on healthcare of total monthly per capita income	Percentage of monthly per capita expenditure on healthcare of total monthly per capita expenditure	Average monthly per capita expenditure on healthcare
1 Less than 2,500	0.05	0.04	2.05
2 -5,000	0.39	0.23	17.88
3 -7,500	0.56	0.37	27.51
4 -10,000	0.86	0.52	42.61
5 -12,500	1.10	0.69	57.94
6 -15,000	1.27	0.86	59.30
7 -17,500	1.51	0.96	72.57
8 -20,000	1.76	1.11	92.11
9 -22,500	2.13	1.12	127.13
10 -25,000	2.22	1.40	99.89
11 27,500	2.41	1.70	133.01
12 -30,000	2.11	1.28	127.24
13 32,000	2.20	1.27	99.50
14 -35,000	2.50	1.57	131.00
15 -40,000	3.40	1.95	185.53
16 -50,000	3.78	2.17	181.25
17 50,000 and above	5.10	3.28	303.97
Total	2.03	1.30	98.49

* Note: In 2012/13, the average monthly per capita income was QR 7,583.2 and the average monthly per capita expenditure was QR 98.5.

Source: PSA, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

It is clear from the table above that the per capita expenditure on healthcare services is very low, as the entire population is covered by free or semi-free health services. The monthly per capita expenditure on healthcare increased from around QR 67.5 in 2006/07 to around QR 98.5 in 2012/13, an increase of about 46%. The percentage of per capita expenditure on healthcare of total monthly expenditure also increased from 1.9% in 2006/07 to 2% in 2012/13, while the percentage of monthly per capita expenditure on healthcare of total monthly income decreased from 1.8% in 2006/07 to 1.3% in 2012/13, due to the increase in monthly per capita income at a higher rate than the monthly per capita expenditure on healthcare services.

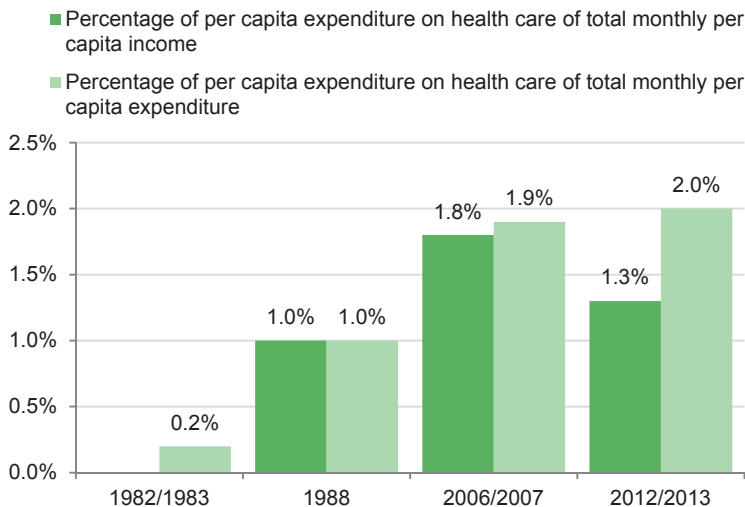
Table (3.16) *Proportion of per capita expenditure on healthcare services as a share of total household expenditure or income (1982-2013)*

Years	Value of monthly per capita expenditure on healthcare services (QR)	Total monthly per capita income (QR)	Total monthly per capita expenditure (QR)	% of per capita expenditure on healthcare services of total monthly income	% of per capita expenditure on healthcare services of total monthly expenditure
1982/1983	2.0	...	1260.56	....	0.2%
1988	16.0	1587	1672	1.0%	1.0%
2006/2007	67.5	3845.4	3591.16	1.8%	1.9%
2012/2013	98.49	7583.17	4846.78	1.3%	2.0%

...: N/A.

Source: Household Expenditure and Income Survey and PSA calculations.

Figure (3.3): Proportion of per capita expenditure on health care and services as a share of total household expenditure or income, (1982-2013)





Target (3-9): By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

3-9-2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)

The mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene per 100,000 population was zero in Qatar during the period (2012-2018) due to safe water, safe sanitation and availability of hygiene materials for all.

Table (3.17) *Mortality rate attributed to environmental risks per 100,000 population (2012-2018)*

Environmental Risk	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Unsafe water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unsafe sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of hygiene materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

3-9-3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

Data on the mortality rate index attributed to unintentional poisoning show a difference in the indicator between Qataris and non-Qataris. While there were no deaths among Qataris during the period 2012-2015, i.e. the rate was zero; the mortality rate was 0.8 deaths per 100,000 non-Qatari population. The total mortality rate did not exceed 0.51 deaths for the period (2012-2017) with the exception of 2014 where it reached 0.8 deaths per 100,000 population

Table (3.18) *Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning per 100,000 population (2012-2017)*

Nationality	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Qataris	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.68	0.66
Non-Qataris	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.51	0.09	0.50
Total	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.45	0.15	0.51

Source: Ministry of Public Health and PSA calculations, Births and Deaths Bulletin.

3-9-3 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)

The State of Qatar provides access to safe water and sanitation services to the entire population of the country. This was reflected in the fact that no deaths were recorded in the country due to exposure to unsafe services, whether in relation to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services throughout the period (2012-2018).

Table (3.19)		<i>Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) (2012-2018)</i>						
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rate		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Public Health

Target (3-a): Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

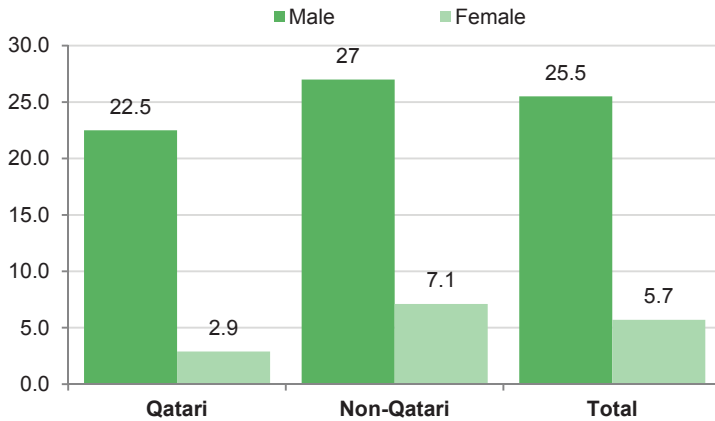
3-a-1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

Data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) conducted in 2012 indicate that the prevalence of smoking among persons aged 15 years and above was 17.1%. The prevalence rate among non-Qataris was higher than that of Qataris for both men and women, increasing for the age group (25-44 years) and decreasing after that. The percentage was also higher as the education level decreased, reaching 32.3% at the primary level, while it was about 16.7% at the university level and above.

It is worth mentioning that the prevalence of smoking among males in Qatar aged 15 years and above is below the global average of 35%, EU average of 30% and North America average of 19%.



Figure (3.4): Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older by sex and nationality (2012)



Source: PSA, Multi Indicator Cluster Survey 2012.

The State of Qatar seeks to reduce the prevalence of smoking through various media and religious platforms, and has expanded the number of smoking cessation clinics to include health care centers to enhance efforts and provide greater opportunities for those who wish to quit smoking to access these services. All such efforts are within the framework of reducing the prevalence of smoking by 30% by 2022, in line with the National Development Strategy (2018-2022).

Target (3-b): Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3-b-1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

All citizens and expatriates living in Qatar have access to all basic medicines, as the price of medicine is largely subsidized by the government for non-Qataris. Vaccines are also provided by the State through healthcare centers for free for all in all regions.

Table (3.20) *Proportion of healthcare facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis (2012-2017)*

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The Second National Development Strategy (2018-2022) states that, as part of the development of an integrated model for the provision of high-quality healthcare, Qatar has included a special program to ensure the availability of medicines and medical supplies, as well as a program that develops policies and systems to maximize the value of medicines and diagnostic services.

As for the vaccine coverage rate for children during the first year of life, the percentage was close to comprehensive coverage for diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough during the period 2015-2018. For measles immunization, the percentage dropped from 100% in 2012 to 92% in 2018. The coverage rate for PCV3 vaccine was 100% during 2013 and 2014, and then slightly decreased in 2016, to rise again and approach full coverage in 2018.

Table (3.21) *Vaccine coverage rate for children during the first year of life (2012 - 2018)*

Year	Diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough for children under one year of age (%)	MCV2 as per the recommended age	PCV3
2012	93	100	93
2013	96	100	100
2014	89	95	100
2015	99	91	96.1
2016	98.2	92	96.6
2017	97.1	93	97.7
2018	98	95	98

Source: Ministry of Public Health

It is expected that the rate of immunization of children from communicable diseases in the medium and long term will continue in line with the State's adoption of policies and plans within Qatar's second National Development Strategy (2018-2022) aimed at improving health services for children.



3-b-2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

The value of assistance provided by the State of Qatar in support of the efforts of developing countries to achieve SDGs increased from QR 3.5 billion in 2015 to QR 4.2 billion in 2017, an increase of 20%. Health and welfare assistance also increased from QR 173 million in 2015 to QR 583 million in 2017, an increase of 237%. The assistance provided to developing countries, especially the least developed, to achieve SDG 3 amounted to 13.9% of Qatar's total development assistance for 2017.

Table (3.22)		<i>Value of Development Assistance by Third goal in Qatari Riyal (2015-2017)</i>			
No. of goal	Name of goal	2015	2016	2017	
3	Good health and well-being	172,943,020	182,101,602	583,052,607	

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

3-b-3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis

Qatar has provided hospitals and health centers throughout the country. All necessary medicines are available and are distributed in an organized manner that allows everyone to get them at a nominal cost. Thus, these facilities have been available 100% throughout the period (2012-2018).

Table (3.23)		<i>Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis (2012-2018)</i>					
2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Target (3-c): Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

3-c-1 Health worker density and distribution

The average number of physicians per 1,000 population remained low at 2.7 physicians, which was less than in the United Kingdom (2.8) and in Austria (5.2), but above the global average of 1.5 physicians per 1,000 population. The rate is expected to rise as the number of graduates from Weill Cornell Medical College increases, as well as Qatar College of Medicine whose first batch is expected to graduate on 2021.

Table (3.24) *Health worker density and distribution per 1,000 population by occupation (2012-2016)*

Health Workers	2102	2013	2014	2015	2016
Nurses	5.8	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.5
Pharmacists	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1
Dentists	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Physicians	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.7

Source: Ministry of Public Health and PSA calculations, Annual Statistical Abstract (Chapter of Health Care Statistics).

Table (3.24) above shows that the number of nurses per 1,000 population did not exceed 6.5 nurses, which is above the global average of 2.94 nurses, but lower than in France and the United Kingdom of 10.6 and 8.4 nurses per 1,000 population respectively. The rate is expected to rise in the coming years as the number of graduates in nursing specialties from the University of Calgary in Qatar is increasing.

Target (3-d): Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

3-d-1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

The State of Qatar has the required capacities in the field of international health regulations and emergency preparedness, as referred to in the first National Health Strategy (2011-2016), which included the implementation of the Emergency Preparedness Project and a new emergency preparedness and response department was established in the Ministry of Public Health.

Table (3.25) *International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness (2012-2018)*

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: Ministry of Public Health.

It should be noted that the Ministry of Public Health, in the context of implementing Qatar's Second National Development Strategy (2018-2022), implements the National Emergency Preparedness Plan and promotes a comprehensive approach to all hazards in response preparedness supported by Hamad Medical Corporation, all state healthcare institutions and the Ministry of Interior.



In summary, Qatar has achieved remarkable accomplishments in preventive care in various areas, including early detection of diseases, encouraging the public to practice healthy behaviors, improving transparency in patients' rights and responsibilities. The State has also reduced early death rates from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and other chronic diseases by more than one third of the required ratio, and has reduced under-five mortality rates to less than 25 deaths per 1,000 live births and infant mortality rate to less than 12 deaths ahead of the 2030 deadline. The State of Qatar has also achieved a significant decline in the rate of road accident fatalities in 2017 from (12.6) deaths to (7.7) cases per every 100,000 people, which is lower than the global average of (17.4) deaths.

The State has further realized significant achievements in the fight against communicable diseases, with no human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection recorded during the period (2012-2018). The prevalence of tuberculosis, malaria and hepatitis (B) has dropped to very low levels, as well as environmental risk mortality rates.

4 **QUALITY
EDUCATION**





Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

SDG 4 focuses on acquiring the foundation and higher skills and increasing more equitable access to Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), lifelong training, skills, knowledge and values needed to better engage and contribute to the community.

Target (4-1): By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4-1-1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

Competency in English language, mathematics and science is essential for Qatari students to compete and to meet the requirements of this era. Passing these three subjects is an indicator of passing the remaining subjects. These subjects are taught in all countries of the world for all students at all levels up to graduation.

The percentage of students who achieved the minimum proficiency level in mathematics is higher in the grades 3 and 6, but it is lower among students in lower secondary education. As for the Arabic language, the level increases as the student advances in school levels. While this percentage drops to 71% for students in primary grades 2/3, it increases to 84% for students at the end of primary, and to 87% at the end of lower secondary education. As for those who achieve the minimum proficiency level in English, the percentage increases in grade 9, exceeding 90%, but it drops in grade 6 to 60%, while exceeding 75% in grade 3.

It is noted that the percentage of students in grade 9 who achieved minimum proficiency level in mathematics in Qatar (49%) is lower than that in the developed countries (75%).

It is also noted that females outperform males who have passed the national test and obtained minimum proficiency level in mathematics and reading during the period (2016-2018), e.g. in grade 3, the percentage was 78% for females and 69% for males in reading, while it was 90% for females and 87% for males in mathematics in 2018.

Table (4.1) *Percentage of grade 3 students who passed the national test and achieved a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics (2016-2018)*

Sex	Reading			Mathematics		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Males	70%	64%	69%	82%	71%	87%
Females	74%	75%	77%	82%	76%	90%
Total	72%	70%	73%	82%	74%	89%

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education

The same is true for the national test in primary level, where females have outperformed males who have passed the national test and achieved minimum proficiency in reading during the period (2016-2018). For example, in 2018, the percentage was 85% for females and 69% for males in reading, and 69% for females and 49% for males in mathematics, while in English it was 73% for females and 68% for males.

Table (4.2) *Percentage of students who passed the national test and achieved a minimum proficiency level in reading, mathematics and English at the end of primary (2016-2018)*

Sex	Reading			Mathematics			English		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Males	81%	56%	69%	85%	69%	49%	62%	63%	62%
Females	86%	74%	85%	84%	84%	69%	58%	75%	73%
Total	84%	66%	78%	84%	77%	60%	60%	69%	68%

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education

As for grade 9 students who passed the national test and achieved a minimum proficiency level in reading, mathematics and English, females have outperformed males during the period (2016-2018). For example, in 2018, the percentage was 84% for females vs 66% for males in reading, 64% for females vs 43% for males in mathematics, and 92% for females vs 84% for males in English.

Table (4.3) *Percentage of students who passed the national test and achieved a minimum proficiency level in reading, mathematics and English for grade 9 (end of lower secondary education) (2016-2018)*

Sex	Reading			Mathematics			English		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Males	83%	60%	66%	47%	34%	43%	92%	64%	76%
Females	91%	73%	84%	51%	40%	64%	93%	78%	92%
Total	87%	67%	75%	49%	37%	54%	92%	71%	84%

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education



Target (4-2): By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

4-2-2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) by sex

During the period (2012-2017), the rate of Qatari enrollment in kindergartens increased significantly from 52.7% in 2012 to 62.3% in 2017, an increase of 18.2%. The increase rate among Qatari females (18.3%) was higher than that among Qatari males (17.6%). The same is true for non-Qataris, as the data shows that the percentage of increase was (4.33%) for females and (2.95%) for males.

Table (4.4) *Gross rate of enrollment in kindergartens by sex and nationality (2012-2017)*

Year	Qataris			Non-Qataris			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
2012	52.9	52.6	52.7	54.2	53.0	53.6	73.5	72.0	72.8
2013	56.6	57.6	57.1	52.4	52.5	52.4	53.8	54.3	54.1
2014	60.7	61.3	61.0	53.8	55.1	54.4	56.1	57.2	56.6
2015	62.4	64.1	63.3	60.2	60.0	60.1	60.9	61.3	61.1
2016	60.5	64.3	62.3	63.9	62.5	63.2	62.8	63.1	62.9
2017	62.2%	62.4%	62.3%	55.8%	55.3%	55.5%	57.6%	57.3%	57.4%

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education and PSA calculations.

Target (4.4): By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

4-4-1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

The indicators of youth and adults with ICT skills have increased during the period (2015-2018). Thus, with regards to sending e-mails with attached files, the percentage rose from 56% in 2015 to 57% in 2018, noting that the percentage of males was higher than that of females as the gap between them was 2.21% in favor of males in 2018.

As for the indicator of the use of copy and paste tools to duplicate or transfer information within the document, the percentage increased from 33.5% in 2015 to 41.53% in 2018, an increase of about 24%, noting that females outnumbered males in this indicator, as the gap between them was 6.35% in 2018. The indicator of connecting and installing new devices has also increased during the period (2015-2018) from 27.30% in 2015 to 33.96% in 2018, an increase of 24.4%, noting that the percentage of females was also higher than that of males as the gap between them was 7.14% in favor of females in 2018.

The percentage of youth and adults who have a skill to use basic mathematical formula in Spreadsheet program decreased by 15.6% between 2015 and 2018, with males outnumbering females in this indicator, as the gap between them was 9.21% in favor of males in 2018. As for the indicator of writing a computer program using special programming language, it also experienced a slight decrease during the period (2015-2018), falling from 5.60% in 2015 to 5.36% in 2018. Females outnumbered males in 2015 and 2016, while males outnumbered females in 2017 and 2018, as the gap between them was 0.63% and 1.47% respectively. The indicator of making a presentation using the PowerPoint program also witnessed a drop of 11.4%, and females outnumbered males in this indicator.

The percentage of youth and adults who have the skill of software search, download, install and configure was almost constant at 37.30% during the period (2015-2018). The females outnumbered males in this indicator in 2015 and 2016, while the ratio was in favor of males in 2017 and 2018, as the gap between them was 3.35% in favor of males in 2018. The percentage of youth and adults who have the skill to transfer files between a computer and other devices decreased from 43.50% in 2015 to 34.66% in 2018, a decline of 20.32%. The ratio of males exceeded that of females during the period (2015-2018), as the gap between them was 7.66% in favor of males in 2018.

Table
(4.5)*Percentage of youth and adults with ICT skills by skill type (2015-2018)*

Skill Type		2015	2016	2017	2018
Send emails with attached files	Males	59.60%	58.30%	57.03%	58.14%
	Females	52.50%	54.87%	57.25%	55.93%
	Total	56.00%	56.55%	57.14%	57.01%
Use Copy and Paste tools to duplicate or transfer information within the document	Males	32.90%	34.70%	36.50%	38.29%
	Females	33.50%	37.55%	41.10%	44.64%
	Total	33.50%	36.16%	38.84%	41.53%
Connect and install new devices	Males	25.30%	26.98%	28.65%	30.32%
	Females	29.40%	32.07%	34.77%	37.46%
	Total	27.30%	29.58%	31.77%	33.96%
Use basic mathematical formula in Spreadsheet program	Males	36.60%	34.91%	33.21%	31.51%
	Females	27.00%	25.49%	23.00%	22.37%
	Total	31.80%	30.10%	28.48%	26.85%
Write a computer program using a special programming language	Males	5.10%	5.41%	5.75%	6.10%
	Females	6.10%	5.61%	5.12%	4.63%
	Total	5.60%	5.51%	5.43%	5.35%
Make a presentation using the PowerPoint program	Males	26.90%	25.32%	23.75%	22.18%
	Females	25.80%	25.41%	24.97%	24.54%
	Total	26.40%	25.36%	24.37%	23.38%

Table
(4.5)**Percentage of youth and adults with ICT skills by skill type (2015-2018)**

Skill Type		2015	2016	2017	2018
Software search, download, install and configure	Males	34.90%	36.28%	37.63%	38.98%
	Females	39.70%	38.33%	36.98%	35.63%
	Total	37.30%	37.32%	37.30%	37.27%
Transfer files between a computer and other devices	Males	46.80%	44.07%	41.32%	38.57%
	Females	40.10%	37.04%	33.98%	30.91%
	Total	43.50%	40.48%	37.57%	34.66%

Source: Ministry of Transport and Communications

All indicators of the percentage of youth and adults with ICT skills are expected to increase, as most new workers in labour market, both public and private sectors, are skilled in ICT skills. In addition, Qatar is moving towards expanding e-government applications, thus contributing to access to paperless ministries and institutions.

Target (4.5): By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4-5-1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

This indicator measures progress towards gender parity in the learning opportunities available to females as compared to the learning opportunities available to males. It also reflects the level of promotion of the status of women in society. Since the value of the equality index is equal to one, this means equal opportunities for girls and boys for all educational opportunities throughout the period (2015-2018).

Table
(4.6)**Gender Parity Index by SDG5 Indicators (2015-2018)**

Description			2015	2016	2017	2018
Percentage of grade 3 students who passed the national test and achieved a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics	Reading	Gender Parity Index	...	1.06	1.17	1.12
	Mathematics	Gender Parity Index	...	1.00	1.07	1.03
Percentage of students who passed the national test and achieved a minimum proficiency level in reading,	Reading	Gender Parity Index	...	1.06	1.32	1.23
	Mathematics	Gender Parity Index	...	0.99	1.22	1.41

Table
(4.6)**Gender Parity Index by SDG5 Indicators (2015-2018)**

Description			2015	2016	2017	2018
mathematics and English at the end of primary	English	Gender Parity Index	...	0.94	1.19	1.18
Percentage of students who passed the national test and achieved a minimum proficiency level in reading, mathematics and English for grade 9 (end of lower secondary education)	Reading	Gender Parity Index	...	1.10	1.22	1.27
	Mathematics	Gender Parity Index	...	1.09	1.18	1.49
	English	Gender Parity Index	...	1.01	1.22	1.21
Rate of enrollment in pre-primary education	Males		60.9	62.8	57.6	...
	Females		61.3	63.1	57.3	...
Gender Parity Index			1.01	1.00	0.99	...
Rate of enrollment in primary education	Males		101.2	104.0	106.2	...
	Females		101.0	103.4	106.0	...
Gender Parity Index			1.00	0.99	1.00	...
Rate of enrollment in preparatory education	Males		95.4	95.1	104.1	...
	Females		97.6	99.3	102.6	...
Gender Parity Index			1.02	1.04	0.99	...
Rate of enrollment in secondary education	Males		92.9	90.3	98.2	...
	Females		100.5	101.0	99.1	...
Gender Parity Index			1.08	1.12	1.01	...
Send emails with attached files	Gender Parity Index		0.88	0.94	1.00	0.96
Use Copy and Paste tools to duplicate or transfer information within the document	Gender Parity Index		1.02	1.08	1.13	1.17
Connect and install new devices	Gender Parity Index		1.16	1.19	1.21	1.24
Use basic mathematical formula in Spreadsheet program	Gender Parity Index		0.74	0.73	0.69	0.71
Write a computer program using a special programming language	Gender Parity Index		1.20	1.04	0.89	0.76
Make a presentation using the PowerPoint program	Gender Parity Index		0.96	1.00	1.05	1.11
Software search, download, install and configure	Gender Parity Index		1.14	1.06	0.98	0.91

Table
(4.6)**Gender Parity Index by SDG5 Indicators (2015-2018)**

Description		2015	2016	2017	2018
Transfer files between a computer and other devices	Gender Parity Index	0.86	0.84	0.82	0.80
Literacy rate for adults (15+ years)	Gender Parity Index	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Literacy rate for youth (15-24 years)	Gender Parity Index	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.01

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education and PSA calculations.

Target (4-6): By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4-6-1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

The adult illiteracy rate (15 years and above) dropped from 3.3% in 2012 to 1.0% in 2018, a decrease of about 70%. This indicates that Qatar is on the threshold of full alphabetic literacy. The illiteracy rate decrease among females was higher than that among males, for both Qataris and non-Qataris. The illiteracy rate among Qatari women dropped from 6.5% in 2012 to 2.2% in 2018, while the rate among non-Qatari women dropped from 3.4% in 2012 to 0.7% in 2018. For Qatari and non-Qatari males, the illiteracy rate decreased by 71.4% and 70.9% respectively between 2012 and 2018. The General Index of Adult Illiteracy Rate reached 1.0% in 2018 exceeding the global average of 14% and is equal to that of the European Union (1.0%).

Table
(4.7)**Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above) by Sex and Nationality (2012-2018)**

Year	Qataris			Non-Qataris			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
2012	97.9	93.5	95.7	96.9	96.6	96.8	96.9	95.8	96.7
2013	98.2	94.4	96.3	97.5	97.9	97.6	97.6	97.1	97.5
2014	98.5	95.0	96.7	97.8	98.4	97.9	97.8	97.6	97.7
2015	99.0	96.2	97.6	98.4	98.9	98.5	98.4	98.3	98.4
2016	99.2	97.1	98.1	98.5	98.9	98.6	98.5	98.5	98.5
2017	0.7	2.5	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
2018	0.6	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0

Source: PSA, Labour Force Sample Survey.

Target (4-7): By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

4-7-1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

The State of Qatar provides comprehensive, fair and high quality education for all categories of society in order to create the human capital which is the cornerstone for achieving sustainable development. It also encourages continuous education and provides education opportunities for all. The State establishes national policies to ensure that the principle of gender equality continues to be realized in education and learning opportunities.

Table
(4.8)

Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; and (c) teacher education (2012-2018)

Description		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Global education for citizens (Yes/No)	National education policies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Curricula	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Teacher training	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Student assessment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Extent to which education for sustainable development (including gender equality and human rights) is mainstreamed (Yes/No)	National education policies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Curricula	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Teacher training	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Student assessment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education



Target (4-a): Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive, and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

4-a-1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (f) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

Schools in Qatar have all the requirements that create a creative learning environment. All schools have computers for all students; are connected to the Internet; and have single-sex basic sanitation facilities. The State has also provided all the educational facilities and requirements for students with special needs to integrate them in schools, namely:

- All school buildings constructed after year 2000 are equipped with electric elevators.
- All schools and kindergartens are equipped with ramps at all entrances.
- All school buildings have special-needs toilets within each set of toilets for students or faculty and administrative staff.
- Parking spaces are available for people with special needs with indicating signboards.
- School buildings constructed after year 2010 are characterized by the addition of standards for the visually impaired, with tactile pavement at the beginning of stairs, entrances and exits, as well as accessible elevators.
- Water coolers have been installed at two altitudes to allow easy use by students with special needs (motor disability).

Table (4.9) *Proportion of schools with access to facilities, infrastructure, technology and the Internet (2012-2018)*

Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Access to electricity	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Access to the Internet for pedagogical purposes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Access to computers for pedagogical purposes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Access to basic handwashing facilities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education.

Target (4-b): By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

4-b-1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

The assistance granted to developing countries to achieve quality education increased from QR 528 million in 2015 to QR 635 million in 2017, an increase of 20.3%. Assistance to developing countries, especially the least developed to achieve SDG4, reached 15.1% of total Qatar's development assistance for 2017.

Table (4.10) *Value of Development Assistance by Fourth Goal in Qatari Riyal (2015-2017)*

No. of goal	Name of goal	2015	2016	2017
4	Quality education	529,876,620	849,986,138	634,913,292

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Target (4-c): By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

4-c-1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level

Data on the proportion of teachers who received the minimum pedagogical training as per national standards indicate that all teachers in Qatar in different educational levels, whether citizens or expatriates, have received such training. This rate is high compared to the rate of training of primary school teachers at the global level (86%) and the lower rate in South Asia (77%) and the Caribbean (70%).

Table
(4.11)

Number and proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level (2015-2018)

Education Level	Sex	2015	2016	2017	2018	%
Kindergarten	Male	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	1,236	1,246	1,280	1,056	100%
	Both sexes	1,236	1,246	1,280	1,056	100%
Primary	Male	243	504	694	763	100%
	Female	6,316	6,396	6,358	5,922	100%
	Both sexes	6,559	6,900	7,052	6,665	100%
Preparatory	Male	1,359	1,550	1,528	1,399	100%
	Female	1,522	1,572	1,669	1,626	100%
	Both sexes	2,881	3,122	3,197	3,025	100%
Secondary	Male	1,445	1,628	1,668	1,551	100%
	Female	1,607	1,656	1,691	1,508	100%
	Both sexes	3,052	3,284	3,359	3,059	100%

Note: Candidates for the position of teacher in public and private schools must obtain a pre-service educational qualification. All teachers in public schools receive annual in-service training.

Source: Ministry of Education and Higher Education.

Based on the above, the State of Qatar has achieved some of the targets of SDG 4 “quality education”, such as the target of “ensuring that a substantial proportion of all youth and adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy” which was achieved way ahead of the 2030 deadline. Thus, the adult literacy rate increased to 99.0% in 2018. The State has also provided pedagogical facilities that take gender and disability into consideration, as well as infrastructure, technology and the Internet in all educational institutions.

The State also provides fair and comprehensive education for all members of society, encourages continuous education and develops policies aimed at promoting gender equality in education and learning. Teachers are provided with pre and on-service training, as all the educational staff at all levels received minimal training.

In spite of these achievements, there are still some challenges to ensure quality education. The rate of enrollment in early education is still low and did not exceed 58% in 2018, despite the importance of the kindergarten level to improve educational outputs in subsequent levels. Another challenge is the low mathematics proficiency level, where only 43% of grade 9 students and 49% of primary students achieved the lowest proficiency levels in 2017.

5

**GENDER
EQUALITY**





Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

SDG 5 aims to enable women and girls to realize their full potentials, which calls for ending all forms of discrimination and violence against them, including harmful practices. SDG 5 also seeks to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, due recognition of their unpaid care and domestic work, full access to productive resources and equal participation with men in public, political and economic life.

Target (5-1): End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5-1-1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

The State of Qatar has adopted a clear policy to promote and empower women in all fields, as referred to in the QNV 2030, which emphasizes "enhancing the capacities of women and enabling them to participate economically and politically, especially in decision-making". The QNV 2030 also stresses "increasing employment opportunities for Qatari women and supporting them professionally."

The State of Qatar, based on the constitutional foundations of promoting gender equality, provides women with access to education, health services and employment opportunities, in addition to participation in various fields of work, as well as political participation, as Qatari women are present in the Shura Council and Municipal Council. The State has also ratified the Convention on Ending All Forms of Discrimination against Women and has included the strategy of family cohesion and empowerment of women in its National Development Strategy (2011-2016).

Table (5.1)	<i>Availability of Equality and Non-Discrimination Strategy (2012-2018)</i>					
2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Target (5.2): Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5-2-1 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former husband in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

Although the number of women aged 15 years and older subjected to physical or sexual violence by a current or former husband increased from 118 in 2015 to 140 women in 2018, the percentage of women in this age group is almost negligible. It is noted that the incidence of violence rose among women in the age groups (30-34 years and 35-39 years), representing 42.1% of total cases in 2018. The incidence of violence decreased as women aged, thus, women aged 65 years and older were completely violence-free in 2018. As for the places of violence, they mostly occur at home. Cases of women subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by the husband at home were more than 90% of total cases in 2018.

Table (5.2) *Number of women aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former husband (2015-2018)*

Description	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Number of women aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former husband	118	117	153	140	
Age Groups	15-19	2	4	3	2
	20-24	7	8	10	12
	25-29	28	27	29	30
	30-34	31	28	49	29
	35-39	26	25	37	37
	40-44	12	8	18	16
	45-49	8	6	5	9
	50-54	3	6	1	3
	55-59	0	2	0	1
	60-64	1	1	0	1
	65+	0	0	0	0
	NA	0	2	1	0
Total	118	117	153	140	
Place of violence	Place of residence	113	103	139	127
	Camp	0	0	0	0
	Street	1	7	8	5
	School	0	1	1	1
	Others	4	6	5	7

Source: Ministry of Interior



5-2-2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than a husband in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

Although the number of women aged 15 years and older subjected to physical or sexual violence by persons other than a husband increased from 154 in 2015 to 214 women in 2018, the percentage of women in this age group is almost negligible. It is noted that the incidence of violence rose among women in the age groups (30-34 years and 35-39 years), representing 42% of total cases in 2018. The incidence of violence decreased as women aged, thus, women aged 65 years and older were completely violence-free in 2018. As for the places of violence, they mostly occur at home. Cases of women subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by persons other than a husband at home were more than 57.5% of total cases in 2018

Table (5.3) *Number of women aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by persons other than a husband (2015-2018)*

Description	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Number of women aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by persons other than a husband	154	229	224	214	
Age Groups	15-19	5	13	5	7
	20-24	26	18	18	20
	25-29	23	53	42	30
	30-34	32	45	47	52
	35-39	19	36	36	35
	40-44	16	24	30	23
	45-49	14	19	22	19
	50-54	9	9	13	12
	55-59	3	6	3	6
	60-64	5	4	2	2
	65+	1	1	3	4
	NA	5	13	5	7
	Total	158	241	226	217
Place of violence	Place of residence	96	122	119	123
	Camp	0	0	1	2
	Street	15	37	33	31
	School	2	10	10	11
	Others	41	60	61	47

Source: Ministry of Interior

Target (5-3): Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

5-3-1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married before age 15 and before age 18

In 2012, Qatari courts did not register any marriages for girls before age 15. The proportion of women aged 20-24 who reported having married before their 18th birthday was 6.2%, compared with 26% globally.

Table (5.4) <i>Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married before age 15 and before age 18 (2012)</i>	
Age groups	%
Before age 15	0.0
Before age 18	6.2

Source: PSA, Multi Indicator Cluster Survey 2012.

5-3-2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

The proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM in the State of Qatar was zero during the period 2012-2018 because the social norms in the country prevent such harmful practice that deforms female genitalia.

Table (5.5) <i>Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM (2012-2018)</i>							
2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Source: Ministry of Public Health.



Target (5-4): Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5-4-1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

The average time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by age group indicates an increase in the age group (35-44 years) for both Qataris and non-Qataris, reaching 2:53 hours and 3:30 hours respectively. The average time spent by Qataris of both sexes in the age group (25-34 years) was 2:42 hours, which is the lowest, while the lowest for non-Qataris was in the age group (45 years and above), reaching 3:15 hours. The proportion of time spent on domestic and care work was similar among Qatari males and females, while for non-Qatari females it was more than twofold that of males in all age groups except for the age group (15-24 years).

The percentage of individuals who participated in these activities increased as the age of the individual increased, for both Qataris and non-Qataris of both sexes. The percentage of those aged 45 years and above was 45.54% for Qataris and 47% for non-Qataris of both sexes.

Age groups	<i>Proportion of time spent in activity groups (domestic and care work), proportion of individuals performing these activities, and the average time spent by sex for the age group. Average for all days of the week in hours and minutes (2012/2013)</i>								
	Average time spent in performing the activity			Proportion of individuals performing the activity %			Time spent in activity groups		
	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Females	Males
				%	%	%	24 : 00	24 : 00	24 : 00
Qataris									
15-24	2:46	2:48	2:44	22.65	28.45	16.62	0:38	0:47	0:29
25-34	2:42	2:42	2:41	36.14	48.90	20.57	0:59	1:20	0:34
35-44	2:53	3:04	2:23	43.32	57.88	25.35	1:16	1:48	0:36
45+	2:44	2:49	2:33	45.54	61.64	29.63	1:14	1:43	0:45
Non-Qataris									
15-24	2:55	3:07	2:12	36.61	54.68	16.69	0:55	1:23	0:20
25-34	3:17	3:45	1:46	42.41	51.74	26.60	0:57	1:16	0:22
35-44	3:30	4:08	1:59	45.93	64.20	27.13	1:12	1:49	0:26
45+	3:15	4:00	1:57	46.98	78.88	27.91	1:20	2:36	0:29

Source: PSA, Time Use Survey 2012/2013.

As for the distribution of time spent in activity groups by municipality, the best time spent was achieved by Qataris of both sexes in Umm Salal Municipality, followed by Al Dha'ayn, Al Shamal, Al Khor, Doha, Al Rayyan and finally Al Wakra. As for non-Qataris of both sexes, the best time spent was in Al Wakra, followed by Al Khor and then Doha, Al Rayyan, Al Dha'ayn and finally Umm Salal. The time spent in female activity groups was higher for Qatari and non-Qatari females compared with males, i.e. girls and women do the bulk of unpaid work, including domestic and care work, such as cooking and cleaning.

Table (5.7) **Distribution of time spent in activity groups by municipality, nationality and sex. Average for all days of the week in hours and minutes (2012/2013)**

Nationality and Sex	Municipality						
	Total	Al Dha'ayn and Al Shamal	Al Khor	Umm Salal	Al Wakra	Al Rayyan	Doha
Within 24 hours	24 : 00	24 : 00	24 : 00	24 : 00	24 : 00	24 : 00	24 : 00
Qataris	01:00	1:11	1:02	1:14	0:44	0:57	1:01
Qatari Males	0:36	0:41	0:44	0:44	0:34	0:30	0:39
Qatari Females	1:21	1:36	1:17	1:46	0:53	1:20	1:20
Non-Qataris	43.40	16.59	48.15	35.56	58.76	38.35	46.15
Non-Qatari Males	25.47	16.40	38.20	19.64	45.30	23.07	23.85
Non-Qatari Females	59.56	16.71	56.76	49.61	71.77	50.56	68.26

Source: PSA, Time Use Survey 2012/2013.

Needless to say, Qatari girls and women work longer hours than men, and therefore have less time for rest, self-care, education and other activities.

Target (5-5): Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5-5-1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

Through the elections of the Municipal Council in its five sessions, women's participation remains low despite its increase from 3.4% in the second session in 2003 to 6.9% in the fifth session in 2017. Only two women occupied seats in the Municipal Council elected in 2015. The political participation rate of Qatari women remains very low.



Table (5.8) <i>Percentage of women's seats in the Central Municipal Council (2012-2017)</i>		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
		3.4	3.4	3.4	6.9	6.9	6.9	3.4

Source: Ministry of Interior

It should be noted that the percentage of women's seats in the legislature (Shura Council) is estimated at around 8.9% in 2018, where women occupied 4 seats⁽⁴⁾ out of total 45 seats in 2017.

5-5-2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

The proportion of Qatari and non-Qatari women in low managerial positions is still low, not exceeding 21% during the period (2012-2018) and was characterized by relative stability for Qatari women, as their percentage rose from 19.6% in 2012 to 20.9% in 2018. Whereas the proportion did not exceed 14% among non-Qatari women throughout the period (2012-2018).

Table (5.9) <i>Proportion of women in managerial positions by nationality (2012-2018)</i>		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Nationality								
Qatari women		19.6	20.5	19.6	19.7	20.1	20.5	20.9
Non-Qatari women		8.4	10.4	12.3	13.3	13.4	13.6	11.8
Total		11.0	12.4	13.8	14.7	15.0	15.2	14.1

Source: PSA, Labour Force Sample Survey, various years.

Based on the above, women's political participation in Qatar is still low despite the fact that some women assume advanced positions in decision-making and senior leadership positions, which requires the development of a program to raise the level of representation of Qatari women in the Shura Council and the Municipal Council.

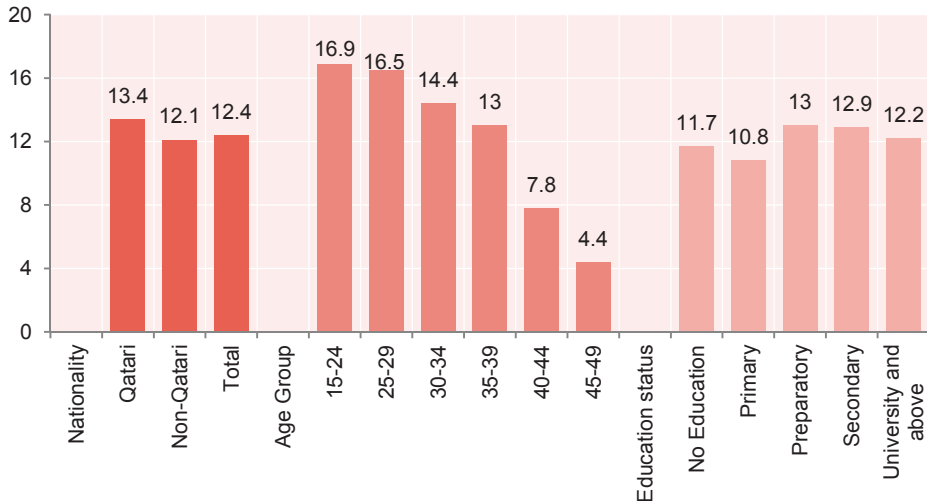
⁴ <https://www.gco.gov.qa/ar/about-qatar/>

Target (5-6): Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

5-6-1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive healthcare

The proportion of women of childbearing age (15-49 years) who have had their needs for family planning fulfilled in modern ways is 12.4%, which is lower than the global average of 25%. Around three out of every four married women of childbearing age achieve their family planning needs using modern contraceptives.

Figure (11): Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (2012)



Source: Multi Indicator Cluster Survey 2012.

5-6-2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access for women aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

The State provides sexual and reproductive healthcare services to all women living in Qatar. The health-care centers that provide these services are spread throughout the State in line with international quality standards for healthcare services. Reproductive health programs, which are the mainstay of maternal health promotion, have been of great importance in the National Health Strategy implemented under the National Development Strategy.

Table
(5.10)

Availability of laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access for women aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive healthcare, information and education (2012-2018)

Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Availability of sexual health services for women aged 15-49 years (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Availability of reproductive health services for women aged 15-49 years (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Target (5-a): Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

5-a-1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

The Qatari legislations and laws allow for the protection of ownership rights of all people without discrimination between sexes. Thus, the proportion of population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land reached 100% coverage during the period (2012-2018).

Table
(5.11)

Proportion of population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land by sex (2012-2018)

Sex	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Males	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Females	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The proportion of female farm owners to total number of individual farm owners is still low despite rising from 9.6% in 2014 to 10.3% in 2016. The same is true about female owners of individual and collective farms, despite rising from 16.1% in 2012 to 18.1% in 2016. The low percentage of female owners of livestock farms can be explained by their preference to invest in business, real estate and industrial activities rather than in agriculture.

Table (5.12) **Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (2012-2016)**

Type of Land	Type of Tenure	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agricultural land (farms)	Individual and collective ownership	Proportion of female farm owners to total individual and collective farm owners	...	...	8.8	8.9	9.1
	Individual ownership	Proportion of female farm owners to total individual farm owners	...	...	9.6	10	10.3
Livestock farm land (Izbaa)	Individual and collective ownership	Proportion of female farm owners to total individual and collective farm owners	16.1	20.5	17.4	17.7	18.1

...: N/A.

Ranch (Izbaa) :It is a homestead constructed to manage and practice livestock or plantation activities or both. Usually, the homestead is built on relatively limited areas that are equipped for raising livestock or for plantation or both, with a non-commercial purpose, and is often practiced on a personal basis (source of definition :PSA)

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment and PSA calculations.

5-a-2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control

The Qatari Constitution guarantees equality of women and men in ownership. Article 26 of the Constitution stipulates that "Ownership and the capital constitute the foundation of the State's social structure; as they are individual rights with a social function regulated by the Law. Article 27 further stipulates that "Private property is inviolable; no citizen shall be deprived of his/her property except where deemed necessary for public interest in cases prescribed by the Law and in the manner stated therein, provided that the person concerned is fairly compensated."

Table (5.13) **Availability of legal framework that guarantees equal rights for women to land ownership and/or control (2012-2018)**

Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Availability of official legal framework (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Availability of customary framework (Yes/No)	No customary framework in State of Qatar						

Source: Ministry of Interior

It should be noted that Qatari law allows Qatari women the right to own lands granted by the State as per the conditions and regulations set forth in Law No. 2 of 2007 on the housing system and the Council of Ministers' Decision No. 17 of 2007.



Target (5-b): Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5-b-1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

This indicator reflects the progress and ease of the communication process, benefiting from the digital economy technology. The mobile penetration rate for females in Qatar (99.6%) is very close to that of males (99.7%) in 2018, and the total number is approaching full coverage.

Table (5.14)	<i>Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex (2015-2018)</i>			
Sex	2015	2016	2017	2018
Males	100%	100%	100%	100%
Females	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Ministry of Transport and Communications.

The State of Qatar has realized remarkable achievements concerning the targets associated with SDG 5 of achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. With regard to the target of eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere, it was fully achieved, as Qatar has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 2009. As for the target of eliminating all harmful practices, such as child marriage, there is no single case of marriage of minors before the age of 15 years. The State also provides reproductive and sexual health services to all women, and national laws and legislations protect women's property rights.

Despite these achievements, Qatari women's participation in managerial positions is still low at 21%, and women's political participation is also low in spite of the fact that some women hold senior and leadership positions in the State. Women occupy only 7% of total seats in the elected Municipal Council and 9% in the Shura Council, which calls for a plan to improve the representation of women in elected national councils.

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION





Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 6 addresses topics beyond drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, such as the quality and sustainability of water resources. Achieving this goal, which is critical to human and planet survival, requires expanding international cooperation and mobilizing community-level support to improve water and sanitation management.

Target (6-1): By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6-1-1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

The available data on the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services indicate that the State of Qatar has been very successful in providing these services to all population despite the climatic and geographical conditions of the country and the scarcity and high cost of natural water resources. The State relies on seawater as a main source of fresh water. It has established several desalination plants to meet the needs of the civilian sectors of water. In September 2017, Qatar inaugurated a strategic reservoir project to secure its water needs.

For years Qatar has been implementing the project of drilling 450 wells to preserve and benefit from rainwater in increasing the quantities of stored groundwater rather than evaporating in the air. According to studies and international organizations, these wells will certainly increase groundwater by 30-35%.

Table (6.1)	<i>Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (2012-2018)</i>					
2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: KAHRAMAA.

It is expected that water desalination will further expand continuously to keep up with the future needs of the population, especially in view of the growing population of the State. The authorities have made decisions to direct further investments towards water sector, while emphasizing the importance of continuing the policy of raising awareness and education on water and adopting appropriate policies to rationalize the use of water, to conserve water resources and to invest in increasing such resources.

Target (6-2): By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6-2-1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

Statistical data indicate that all population of Qatar used improved sanitation facilities during the period (2012-2018). This means that there is no such practice of open defecation, and that the government manages human waste and wastewater safely and there is no risk to public health and the environment in Qatar.

Table (6.2) <i>Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water (2012-2018)</i>		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Ashgal

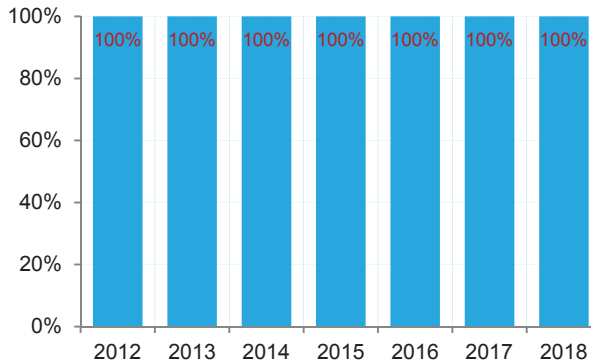
Target (6-3): By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

6-3-1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated

The proportion of wastewater safely treated in the State of Qatar was (100%) during the period (2012-2018), which means that there is no negative impact of wastewater on the environment or on human health.



Figure (6.1): Proportion of wastewater safely treated (2012-2018)



Source: Ashgal

6-3-2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

This indicator does not apply to the State of Qatar.

Target (6-4): By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6-4-1 Change in water-use efficiency over time

In 2004, the Public Parks Department (PPD) at the Ministry of Municipality and Environment introduced the Central Irrigation Control System. PPD's first concern was the rationalization of the consumption of irrigation water by rationing the quantity of water irrigating the plantations and determining the actual need for each type without any waste, while ensuring there is no negative effects on these plantations. Through this system, it was easy to monitor all irrigation processes. Then, PPD immediately started reducing irrigation quotas for each type of plant and monitoring plant status until relatively low irrigation rates were achieved with as little water as possible without any negative impact on plants.

It should be noted that the generalization of the central irrigation system to all agricultural areas of the PPD and Parks Sections in all municipalities and places of horticulture will contribute to conserving the amount of irrigation water used by 62.5% for palm trees, 68.75% for trees, 40% for groundcovers and seasonal flowers and 53.33% for green spaces. The amount of water conserved was about 8.2 billion liters.

Table
(6.3)*Conservation of irrigation water if Central Irrigation Control System is applied (2016)*

	Description	Palm Trees	Trees	Groundcovers	Seasonal Flowers	Green Spaces
1	Amount of irrigation, liter per day according to QCS	120	80	10	10	15
2	Amount of irrigation, liter per day according to PPD	45	25	6	6	7
3	Water conservation, liter per day	75	55	4	4	8
	Percentage of conservation%	62.5%	68.8%	4.0%	4.0%	53.3%
4	PPD's total spaces and numbers	10247	108590	335213	172325	1719812
5	Conservation per liter per day by plant type	768525	5972450	1340852	689300	13758496
6	Conservation per liter per year by plant type	280511625	2179944250	489410980	251594500	5021851040
7	Total conservation, liter per year	8223312395				
8	Total conservation per cubic meter	8223312				
9	Total conservation per million gallons	2122				

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment, PPD.

It is worth mentioning that if plants are irrigated according to their need of water and not according to irrigation time, this will contribute to the conservation of a huge amount of irrigation water, which in turn will increase the areas that can be cultivated with the same amount of water conserved earlier.

Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation (KAHRAMAA) is implementing the provisions of Law No. 20 of 2015 on rationalization, the use of air-pressure and laser-sensor faucets, the efficiency of water use in agriculture, irrigation of gardens and the use of drip irrigation, all of which will contribute to reducing water wastage and will enhance water-use efficiency.

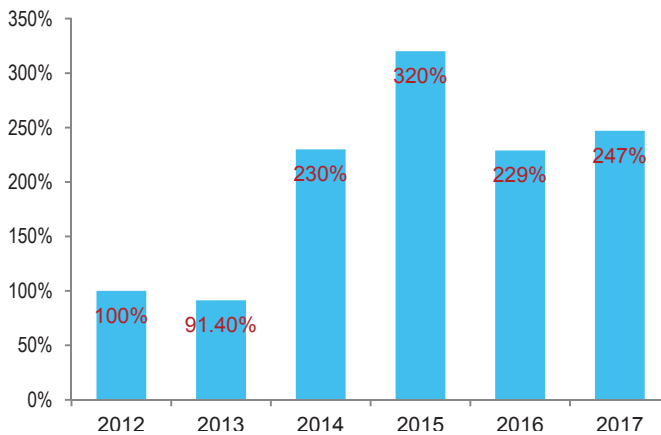


6-4-2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

Pressure or stress on water consumption, represented by the rate of clean water withdrawn by all major sectors to available clean water resources, increased from 100% in 2012 to 247% in 2017, which is a negative development that indicates an increase on water stress.

Needless to say that the 25% stress ratio is the minimum level that marks the beginning of actual water pressure or stresses that hampers the sustainability of natural resources.

Figure (6.2): Level of water stress (2012-2017)



Source: KAHRAMAA

Target (6-5): By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6-5-1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)

The integrated approach to water resources is internationally accepted in relation to water management for multiple purposes, particularly in countries with limited water resources such as Qatar. This approach takes into account the management of all conventional and non-conventional water resources to meet all purposes and uses in a manner that does not waste any water resource. This integrated approach can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of planning for water resources, as well as investments and processes in this area, in addition to achieving the objectives of water sustainability and security.

The implementation of integrated water resource management is one of the essential aspects of sustainable water management under the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation in 2002. The State of Qatar has its own integrated water resource management plan with an implementation degree of (82.0). Achievement varied

according to the pillars of management between (100) degrees for participating institutions, and the least implemented pillar was the enabling environment with an implementation degree of (55). As for the implementation degree of the pillars of management tools and finance, it was (87.5) and (85) respectively.

Table (6.4) *Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) (2016-2018)*

Description	2016	2017	2018
Enabling environment	55	55	55
Establishments and companies	100	100	100
Management tools	79	87.5	87.5
Finance	85	85	85
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	80	82	82

Source: KAHRAMAA

Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

6-6-1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

This indicator does not apply to the State of Qatar.

Target 6.a: By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water-and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

6. a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

The assistance provided to the water and sanitation sector in the developing countries decreased from QR 203 million in 2015 to QR 114 million in 2017, a decrease of 43.8%. The Qatari assistance provided to developing countries, especially the least developed ones to achieve the 2030 SDG 6 of ensuring water and sanitation services for all, accounted for 2.7% of total development assistance in 2017 as per the following table.



Table (6.5)		Value of Development Assistance by Sixth goal in Qatari Riyal (2015-2017)		
No. of goal	Name of goal	2015	2016	2017
6	Clean water and sanitation	202,888,070	126,131,351	113,593,525

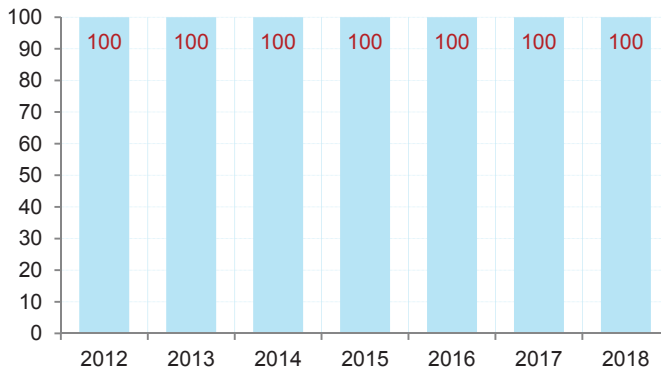
Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Target (6-b): Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

6-b-1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

All municipalities in the State of Qatar, in cooperation with residents within these municipalities, apply measures and procedures that enable local communities to effectively participate in the water and sanitation management in their areas.

Figure (6.3): Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (2012-2018)



Source: KAHRAMAA and Ashgal



Qatar has been able to achieve most of the targets related to SDG 6 of “ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”. It has adopted a development approach that provides safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation services for all its population in all regions through the establishment of many desalination plants to meet the needs of different sectors for water, as well as several sanitation projects in different cities of the country, which contributed to the provision of appropriate sanitation services for all. Qatar has further improved the quality of water by reducing pollution and untreated wastewater and increasing wastewater recycling and reuse. The State is also working to achieve the target of increasing water use efficiency in all sectors, but is facing the challenge of high pressure on water consumption. The rate of clean water withdrawn by major sectors increased by 147% between 2012 and 2018. The implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), which is one of the key aspects of sustainable water management, has reached 82%. All municipalities have institutional and procedural policies and measures for local community participation in water and sanitation management.

7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY





Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

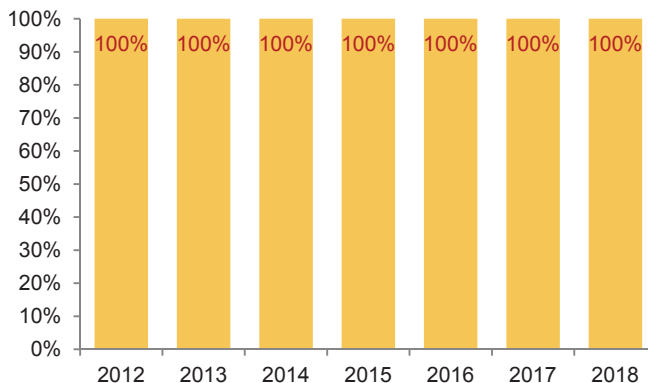
Goal 7 seeks to promote wider access to energy and improved use of renewable energy, including through enhanced international cooperation and expansion of clean energy and technology infrastructure. In the coming period, the energy sector strategy in Qatar will focus on renewable energy, as the Ministry of Energy and Industry is currently implementing a large solar project with a capacity of 500 MW.

Target (7-1): By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7-1-1 Proportion of population with access to electricity services

All population of Qatar enjoys access to electricity services that are available free of charge for Qataris and are subsidized for non-Qataris. This is confirmed by the statistical data indicating that the coverage rate for beneficiaries of the electricity service reached (100%) for the period (2012-2018).

Figure (7.1): Proportion of population with access to electricity services (2012-2018)



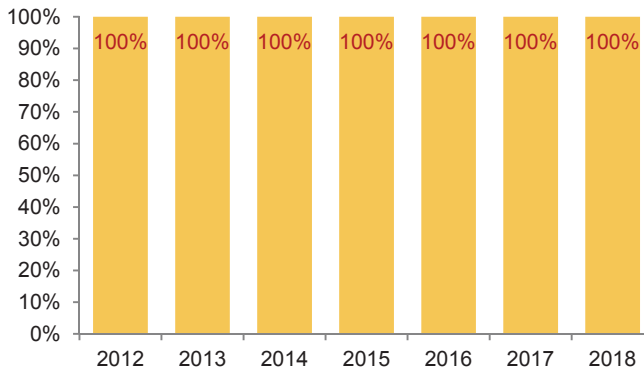
Source: KAHRAMAA .

It is worth mentioning that electricity prices in Qatar remain low at US \$ 0.05 per kilowatt-hour, while in the United Kingdom and the United States the price is US \$ 0.15 and US \$ 0.10 per kilowatt-hour respectively.

7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

The percentage of Qatar's population who have access to clean fuels and technology for cooking purposes, such as gas and electricity, reached (100%) during the period (2012-2018), which means that no proportion of Qataris or residents depend on contaminated fuels and technology for cooking purposes.

Figure (7.2): Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (2012-2018)



Target (7.2): By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7-2-1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

The volume of energy generated from renewable sources reached about 45 megawatts by 5 megawatts of solar energy and about 40 megawatts of waste incineration in 2017. These renewable energy sources constituted 0.0001% of total final electricity consumption.

Table
(7.1)

Renewable energy share in the total final electricity consumption (total electricity consumption by different sectors) 2015-2017 (%) Total final electricity consumption (2015-2018)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Sector	Consumption (megawatts)			
Loss of transportation and distribution	2,474,889	2,532,392	2,694,696	2,786,404
Electricity consumption at generation plants	2,647,006	2,641,801	2,831,204	3,258,544
Electricity consumption in the industrial sector	11,886,696	12,026,249	11,261,941	12,197,379
Domestic electricity consumption	24,490,670	25,107,915	32,095,345	32,765,544
Total consumption (A)	39,024,372	39,775,965	46,188,490	44,962,923
Total net output of the network	N.A.	40,135,345	43,459,957	45,065,903
Total Electricity Production	41,499,260	42,306,607	45,554,730	47,912,684

Table
(7.1)

Renewable energy share in the total final electricity consumption (total electricity consumption by different sectors) 2015-2017 (%) Total final electricity consumption (2015-2018)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Quantity of renewable energy produced (megawatts)				
sustainable energy				
From the sun (megawatt)	6	8	10	5
From waste incineration (megawatts)	40	4	40	40
Total renewable energy (B)	46	48	50	45
Total renewable and non-renewable electricity consumption (megawatts)	39,024,418	39,776,013	46,188,540	44,962,968
Calculation of the Renewable energy share in the total final electricity consumption (total consumptions) (%)	0.0001%	0.0001%	0.0001%	0.0001%

Source: KAHRAMAA Report

Source: PSA - Economic Statistics

Target (7.a) By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

7-a-1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems

The assistance granted to developing countries in the area of affordable clean energy increased from QR 197 million in 2015 to QR 623 million in 2017, an increase of 216.2%. Assistance to developing countries, especially the least developed to achieve the 2030 SDG 7 accounted for 14.8% of total Qatar's development assistance in 2017

Table
(7.2)

Value of Development Assistance by Seventh goal in Qatari Riyal (2015-2017)

No. of goal	Name of goal	2015	2016	2017
7	Affordable and clean energy	197,054,879	79,284,884	623,031,444

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Target (7.b) By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

7-b-1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services.

The value of investments in energy efficiency increased from QR 20 million in 2015 to QR 22 million in 2018, an increase of 10%. The investments in energy efficiency represent 0.002% of Qatar's GDP in 2018.

Table (7.3)		<i>Value of investments in energy efficiency as a share of GDP / foreign investment in the form of remittances, in order to provide infrastructure and technology for sustainable development (2015 – 2018)t</i>			
Description	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Value in million QR	20	26	29	22	

Source: KAHRAMAA



The State of Qatar has achieved SDG 7 of “ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services by 2030”. The percentage of the population benefiting from electricity services is 100%. In addition, all population in Qatar relies mainly on clean and healthy fuels and technology for cooking purposes. The success of the State of Qatar in achieving this target calls for the expansion of infrastructure and technology for clean and renewable energy, which the State is working on in the implementation of the energy strategy under the National Development Strategy 2018-2022.

The State of Qatar has also contributed to the efforts of developing countries to provide affordable energy. In this regard, Qatar has provided assistance amounting to QR 623 million, representing 14% of Qatar’s total assistance in 2017.

8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH





Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth for all is a precondition for prosperity. Goal 8 aims at providing opportunities for full and productive employment and decent work for all, while eliminating forced labour, trafficking in human beings and child labour.

Target (8-1): Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

8-1-1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

The annual growth rate of GDP per capita at current prices was positive for the period 2011-2012, amounting to 5%. However, it achieved negative growth rate throughout the period 2012-2017, which is very low compared to 4.1% and 1.3% in developing and developed countries respectively.

Table (8.1) *Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita in current prices in QR (2011-2017)*

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Real GDP per capita	352453	371037	361016	338717	248505	236577	230917
Annual growth rate	-	5%	-3%	-6%	-5.86%	-4.80%	-2.39%

Source: PSA, Economic Statistics.

Target (8-2): Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

8-2-1 Annual growth rate of GDP per employed person

The annual growth rate of GDP per employed person rose in 2011/2012 by 11% due to the increase in oil and gas revenues and the contribution of the hydrocarbon sector to GDP. The index then witnessed a sharp decline to -2.71% in 2015/2016 as a result of lower demand for oil and lower hydrocarbon revenues, affecting GDP and in turn

GDP growth rate per employed person. However, as oil and gas prices improved in 2017, the index achieved positive growth exceeding 1.5%.

Table (8.2) *Annual growth rate of GDP per employed person in QR (2011-2017)*

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP per employed person in QR	455550	507298	470757	446389	310122	301729	306280
Annual GDP growth rate per employed person	-	11%	-7%	-5%	-10.59%	-2.71%	-1.51%

Source: PSA, Labour Force Sample Survey

Target (8-3): Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

8-3-1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

Data available in the State of Qatar on the proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment indicate that it reached zero during the period (2012-2018) due to the absence of the informal sector because all workers in Qatar are employed in the formal sector.

Table (8.3) *Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment (2012-2018)*

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: PSA, Labour Force Sample Survey

Target (8-5): By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8-5-1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities

The average monthly wage of male and female employees increased from QR 8,654 in 2012 to QR 11,121 in 2018, an increase of 28.5%. The average monthly wage index for males increased from QR 9,089 in 2012 to QR 11,571 in 2018, an increase of 27.4%. The same index increased for females from QR 7,445 in 2012 to QR 10,034 in 2018, an increase of 34.8%.



Sex	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Males	9,089	10,057	10,893	11,034	11,166	11,560	11,571
Females	7,445	8,510	9,294	9,406	9,845	9,960	10,034
Total	8,654	9,667	10,483	10,568	10,793	11,099	11,121

Source: PSA, Labour Force Sample Survey

8-5-2 Unemployment rate by sex, age and persons with disabilities

The overall unemployment rate declined significantly from 1.6% in 2012 to 0.1% in 2018. The labour market in Qatar is close to full employment, with the lowest unemployment rate in the world compared to the global average (5.5%) and OECD (6.4%) in 2018.

The male unemployment rate remained at 0.1% in 2012 and 2018, while the female unemployment rate declined significantly from 2.8% in 2012 to 0.4% in 2018. Although the female unemployment rate in Qatar exceeded that of males, the gap between them is small compared to female unemployment rate worldwide, which is 15% higher than that of males.

As for the unemployment rate by nationality, it decreased for Qataris from 3% in 2012 to 0.1% in 2018 and for non-Qataris from 0.3% in 2012 to 0.1% 2018.

Unemployment by age groups was higher among youth (15 to 24 years), and lower in old age groups. Youth unemployment rate declined significantly from 1.6% in 2012 to 0.3% in 2018, which is one of the lowest unemployment rates compared to OECD countries (11.1%), USA (8.6%) and UK (11.3%).

Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Sex	Male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Female	2.8	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6
	Total	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1
Nationality	Qatari	3	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3
	Non-Qatari	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sex and Nationality	Qatari Male	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
	Qatari Female	6.4	3.3	1.8	1.5	0.7	0.6
	Non-Qatari Male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Non-Qatari Female	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6

Table
(8.5)**Unemployment rate by sex, nationality and age groups (2012-2018)**

Description		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Age Groups	15-24	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3
	25-34	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
	35-44	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
	45-54	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	55-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	65 years and above	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

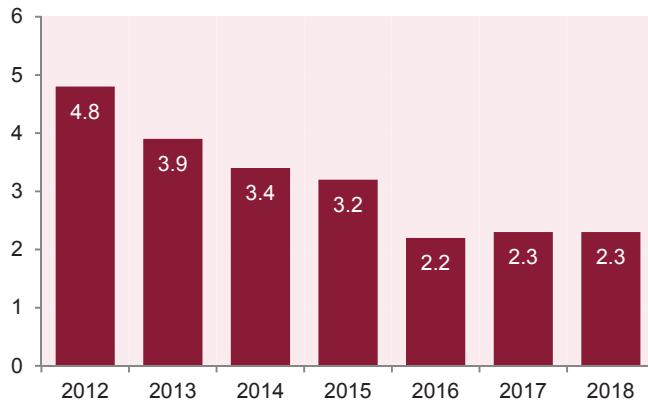
Source: PSA, Labour Force Sample Survey.

Target (8-6): By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8-6-1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

The percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training dropped from 4.8% in 2012 to 2.3% in 2018, a decrease of about 52%. This reflects the State's efforts to provide employment, training and education opportunities for the youth of both sexes in the State.

Figure (8.1): Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (2012-2018)



Source: PSA, Labour Force Sample Survey.



Target (8-7): Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

8-7-1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

Statistical data indicate that Qatar is completely free from child labour. The percentage of children (aged 5-17 years) engaged in the labour market was zero throughout the period (2012-2018). This means that the target of ending child labour in all its forms has been achieved ten years ahead of schedule, as Qatari legislations prohibit the employment of minors. Article 86 of the Labour Law No. 14 of 2004 states that “a juvenile who has not attained the age of sixteen may not be employed in any work of whatsoever nature, and shall not be permitted to enter into any place of work”.

Table (8.6) <i>Proportion and number of children (aged 5-17 years) engaged in child labour (2012-2018)</i>		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Description								
Number		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proportion		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Source: PSA, Labour Force Sample Survey.

Target (8-8): Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

8-8-1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status

The number of severe and moderate occupational injuries in Qatar decreased from 532 in 2012 to 446 in 2018, a decrease of 16.2%, thanks to the strict application of occupational safety measures and the creation of a safe working environment for workers. Males accounted for 98.7% of total injuries in 2018 in view of the fact that most injuries occur in the construction sector, which is mostly restricted to males. The number of fatal occupational injuries increased from 28 deaths in 2013 to 123 deaths in 2018. This is due to the increasing number of workers employed in the construction sector.

Table
(8.7)**Number of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex (2013-2018)**

Description		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Severe and moderate injuries	Male	528	580	...	580	487	440
	Female	5	4	...	4	7	6
	Total	532	584	...	584	494	446
Deaths	Male	28	19	24	35	11	121
	Female	0	0	0	0	6	2
	Total	28	19	24	35	117	123

...: N/A.

Source: Ministry of Administrative Development, Labour and Social Affairs.

Needless to say, Qatar has a dynamic economy, with the skilled labour force accounting for the majority of the population. Within this framework, occupational injuries and diseases are important public health challenges that need to be addressed in an appropriate manner to ensure health and well-being of the labour force. This calls for the intensification of occupational health programs, especially those that focus on educating artisanal workers and ensuring that safety standards are respected, which will contribute to reducing occupational injuries.

8-8-2 Level of national compliance to labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status

The Labour Law No. 14 of 2004, in Chapter 12 (Labour Organizations), and Chapter 13 (Joint Commissions, Collective Bargaining and Joint Agreements), provides for the mechanisms, requirements and organization of freedom of association and collective bargaining. The State of Qatar signed the Technical Co-operation Agreement (2018-2020) with the International Labour Organization (ILO) at the 331st Session of the ILO Governing Body in Geneva. The work plan of Cooperation includes several objectives, including Objective 5 to give voice to workers. For this purpose, six projects will be implemented:

- 5.1 *Improve national mechanisms for complaints for workers.*
- 5.2 *Provide support from the ILO for workers to submit their complaints through the national mechanism, including follow-up to ensure prompt and fair treatment and avoid retaliation.*
- 5.3 *Form joint labour committees.*
- 5.4 *Raise expatriate workers' awareness of their rights and obligations, particularly with respect to the submission of complaints, required documents and various other procedural matters.*
- 5.5 *Improve the legislation and performance of workers' committees.*
- 5.6 *Launch a national awareness campaign on rights at work and capacity building for all relevant employees, employers and government officials in Qatar.*



Target (8.10): Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

8-10-1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

Qatar has a wide network of national and foreign commercial banks with modern branches throughout the State that provide services to all members of the society. The number of branches of banks of all types (commercial, Islamic, foreign) per 100,000 adults reached 44.8 branches in 2018 compared to 60.8 branches in 2015. The number of ATMs per 100,000 adults dropped from 297.1 ATMs in 2015 to 258.9 ATMs in 2018, due to the increase in population.

Description		2015	2016	2017	2018
Commercial Banks	Number of branches of commercial banks	42	36	33	29
	Number of ATMs	194	189	178	169
Islamic Banks	Number of branches of Islamic banks	15	13	13	13
	Number of ATMs	92	88	83	81
Foreign Banks	Number of branches of foreign banks	4	3	3	2
	Number of ATMs	12	11	11	9
Total Banks	Total banks	61	52	46	45
	Total ATMs	297	288	271	259

Source: QCB and PSA calculations

Target (8.a): Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements

Aid provided for decent work and economic growth, including trade commitments and disbursements in developing countries, increased from QR 139 million in 2015 to QR 1,165 million in 2017. Aid to developing countries, particularly the least developed to achieve the 2030 SDG 8, reached 27.8% of Qatar's total development assistance in 2017.

Table (8.9)		<i>Value of Development Assistance by eighth goal in Qatari Riyal (2015-2017)</i>		
No. of goal	Name of goal	2015	2016	2017
8	Decent work and economic growth	139,202,254	1,184,391,086	1,164,688,774

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Target (8.b): By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy

The Second Qatar National Development Strategy 2018-2020 includes the design and implementation of youth employment policies through the development of a strategic human resources plan, the development of programs to attract young people for scholarships, the encouragement of Qatari youth to entrepreneurship, the creation of opportunities for job seekers, the linking of education outputs to the needs of the Qatari labour market, in particular government agencies, and the development of a national human resources strategy that gives priority to agencies with central functions. The youth employment strategy is based on the following pillars:

1. The Second National Development Strategy 2018-20202.
2. Government scholarship plan.
3. Plan for Qatarization of jobs in the private sector.
4. Qatari Labor Law No. 14 of 2004.
5. Civil Human Resources Law No. 15 of 2016.

Table (8.10)		<i>Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy (2015-2018)</i>			
Description	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Source: Ministry of Administrative Development, Labour and Social Affairs.



In a nutshell, Qatar has achieved the target of promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all members of society, including youth and women. Unemployment rates in Qatar are the lowest in the world at 0.1%, i.e. the labor market is close to full employment. Qatar has also been able to end child labor, as this phenomenon does not exist in the Qatari labour market. The State has further endeavored to protect the rights of workers and to provide a safe working environment, with the issuance of legislations that provide protection for workers' wages through the Wage Protection Law.

Qatar also supported developing countries' efforts to promote sustained economic growth and decent work in developing countries, especially the poor ones, through development assistance, which accounted for 27% of total Qatari assistance to developing countries in 2017.

9 **INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE**





Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

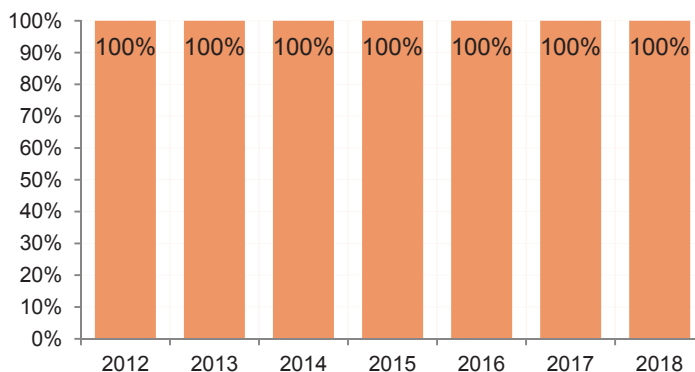
This goal focuses on the promotion and development of infrastructure industrialization and innovation. This can be achieved by enhancing support, research and innovation in the financial, technological and technical fields at the international and local levels and by providing greater access to information technology.

Target (9-1): Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9-1-1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

The proportion of population who live within 2 km of an all-season road reached 100% throughout the period (2012-2018), bearing in mind that there are no rural areas in the State of Qatar.

Figure (9.1): Proportion of population who live within 2 km of an all-season road (2012-2018)*



* There are no rural areas in Qatar

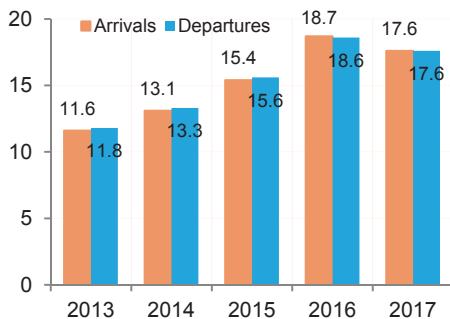
Source: PSA

9-1-2 Number of passengers and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Qatar's air traffic has witnessed a development both in passenger traffic and air freight. The number of inbound passengers increased from about 11.6 million in 2013 to about 18.7 million in 2016, an increase of 51.7%. The number of outbound passengers also increased from about 11.8 million in 2013 to 17.6 million in 2017, an increase of 49.6%. This increase can be explained by the opening of Hamad International Airport in 2014, with a capacity of 50 million passengers, to reach 70 million passengers by the end of phase 3 which already began in 2017.

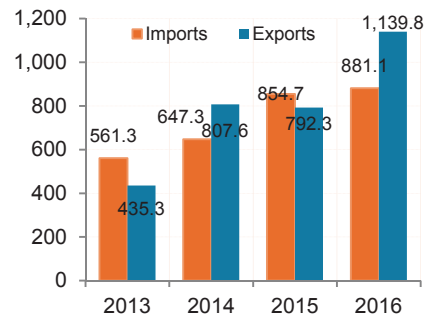
As for air freight, cargo and mail (inbound and outbound) increased by 133.6% between 2013 and 2017, reaching a level that exceeded 2 million tons in 2017. This boom in air freight can be explained by the blockade which caused the suspension of land shipping in June 2017, and increased reliance on air transport in the provision of goods.

Figure (9.2): Number of inbound and outbound passengers at Doha International Airport (2013 -2017)



Source: PSA

Figure (9.3): Inbound and outbound goods and mail at Doha International Airport (2013 - 2016)

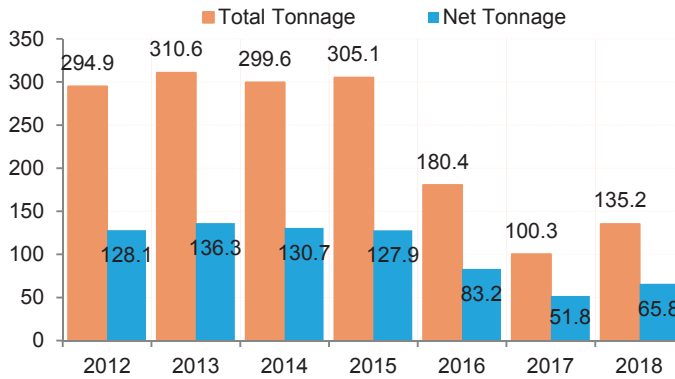


The State of Qatar has significantly invested in increasing the capacity of Hamad International Airport, improving services provided and re-designing its operations to meet the increasing traffic requirements in the coming years, especially as the State is poised to host a major global event; the World Cup 2022.

As for the maritime transport movement, it decreased from about 128.1 thousand tons in 2012 to 65.8 thousand tons in 2018, a decrease of 48.6%. The total tonnage decreased from about 294.9 thousand tons in 2012 to 135.2 thousand tons in 2018, a decrease of 54.2%. This decline can be explained by the effects of the blockade, which caused the suspension of dealing with many sea ports in the region, and this is reflected in the lack of maritime traffic between Qatar and the blockading countries.



Figure (9.4): Total and net tonnage of ships (Million) (2012-2018)



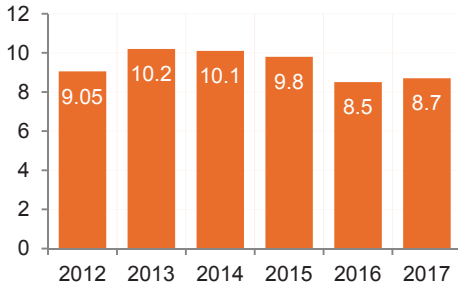
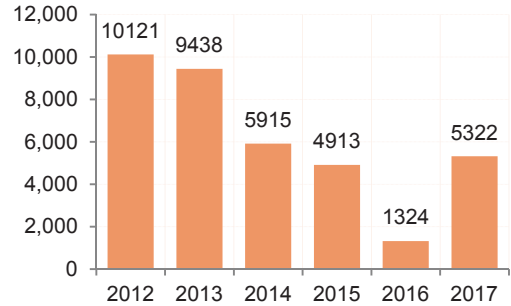
Source: PSA

It is worth mentioning that the number of inbound ships and their total and net tonnage will increase in the coming years after the opening of Hamad Port in September 2017, which represents the most important offshore gateway to Qatar's foreign trade. Hamad Port is capable of receiving ships and vessels of all sizes and weights, and is expected to account for more than a third of the Middle East's trade. It will further contribute to reducing the cost of imports and raising the State's capacity to store basic materials up to six million containers per year. It includes a general cargo terminal with a capacity of 1.7 million tons per year, a grain facility with a capacity of 1 million tons per year, a car park with a capacity of 500 thousand cars per year, a livestock facility, a coast guard facility and an offshore supply depot.

Target (9-2): Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

9-2-1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

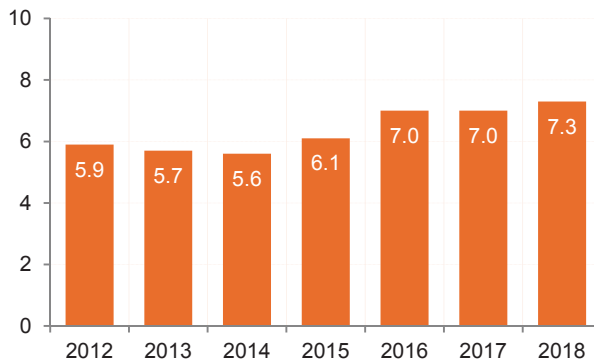
The manufacturing value added index, as a percentage of GDP in Qatar, witnessed a decline during the period (2012-2017), reaching 8.7% in 2017, which was lower than the Arab equivalent of 11.1% in 2016. As for the manufacturing value added per capita, it decreased from US\$ 10.1 thousand in 2012 to US\$ 5.3 thousand in 2017, a decline of 47.5%. This decline can be explained by the increase in the population size and the decrease in the contribution of manufacturing industries to GDP.

Figure (9.5): Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP (2012-2017)**Figure (9.6): Manufacturing value added per capita (US\$) (2012-2017)**

Source: PSA.

9-2-2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Employment in the manufacturing sector as a proportion of total employment in Qatar remained relatively stable over the period (2012-2018), rising from 5.9% in 2012 to 7.3% in 2018. The high relative importance of manufacturing labour force to total labour force in the national economy is due to the adoption of the capital intensive technique in many manufacturing branches.

Figure (9.7): Proportion of Manufacturing labour force to total labour force (2012-2018)

Source: PSA, Labour Force Sample Survey.



Target (9-3): Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

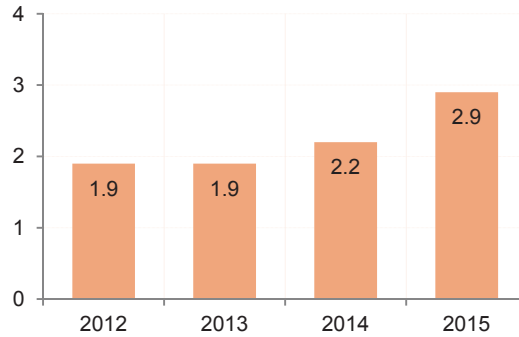
9-3-1 Proportion of small-scale industries to total industry value added

The First National Development Strategy (2011-2016) attached great importance to economic diversification and private sector development through the promotion of entrepreneurship and the development of small-sized and homegrown entrepreneurs. Three goals were identified:

- Activate the working agenda of the Enterprise Qatar (EQ)
- Qatar Development Bank (QDB) to provide new products and services that will expand its scope and functions
- Reform of legislation on government procurement to reduce the burden SMEs
- Significant progress has been made during the implementation of the National Development Strategy 2011-2016 in the field of promoting small and medium enterprises by launching affordable financing activities for the Qatari SMEs (Enterprise Qatar), which was later integrated with Qatar Development Bank. Moreover, QDB has already expanded its scope and functions and provided new products and services to support the private sector and entrepreneurs. As for the third target, the new government procurement law was issued in 2015 and came into force in June 2016. In order to continue the country's efforts in this area, the National Development Strategy 2018-2022 will promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship, especially among Qatari citizens. Given the importance of supporting entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation capabilities in facilitating the transition to a knowledge-based economy, which in turn promotes economic diversification efforts, the following two objectives have been identified:
 - Promote entrepreneurship in priority sectors and enable the SME sector to grow and compete during the period 2018-2022
 - Foster innovation development, adoption, and localization within priority sectors over the period 2018-2019

Despite the importance of small scale industries in creating added value in the industrial sector, the percentage of added value of small industries for the total added value for industry is still low despite its rise from (1.9%) in 2012 to (2.9%) in 2015.

Figure (9.8): Proportion of small-scale industries to total industry value added (2012-2015)



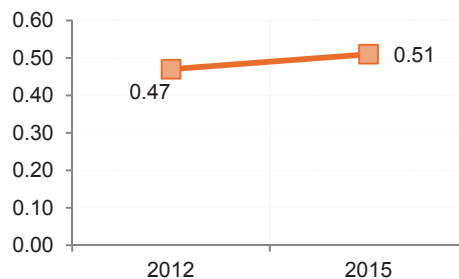
Source: PSA.

Target (9-5): Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9-5-1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

Despite the decline in the proportion of R & D expenditure in the State of Qatar from about QR 3,255 million in 2012 to QR 3,054 million in 2015, the scientific research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP increased from 0.47% in 2012 to 0.51% in 2015, an increase of 8.5%.

Figure (9.9): R & D expenditure as a proportion of GDP (2012 and 2015)



Source: PSA, R & D Survey

Nevertheless, the proportion of R & D expenditure in Qatar is low compared to that of developed countries (2.4%), the global average (1.7%), Singapore (2.2%) and Luxembourg (1.5%).

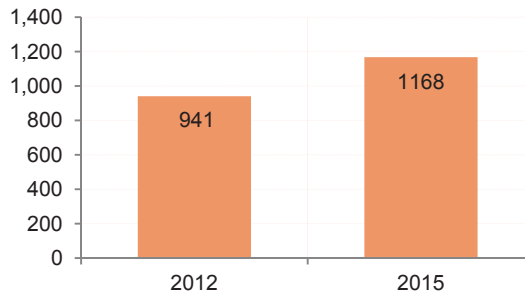


The research and development expenditure is expected to increase over the coming years with the implementation of programs in the priority sectors and key areas emphasized by the Second National Development Strategy (2018-2022) and the development of research incentives and financing mechanisms to create a competitive advantage that enhances the State's efforts to build an economy knowledge, during the period (2018-2022).

9-5-2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

The number of full-time researchers per million inhabitants increased by 24.1% from 941 researchers in 2012 to 1,168 researchers per million inhabitants in 2015. Despite the fact that it exceeded the global average, it is still low compared to Sweden (7,022 researchers) and Singapore (6,625 researchers).

Figure (9.10): Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants (2012 and 2015)



Source: PSA, R & D Survey

Target (9-b): Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9-b-1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added to total value added

The proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in the State of Qatar for the years 2015 and 2016 reached 42% and 41.2% respectively.

Table (9.1) *Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added to total value added (2015 and 2016)*

	2015	2016
	42.0	41.2

Source: PSA

It is worth mentioning that Qatar can learn in the global markets and become more competitive in the industrial sector if it develops its technological capabilities, expands its production capacity and invests in infrastructure. Thus, increased industrial competitiveness requires selective policy interventions, in which comparative advantages are exploited while new competitive advantages are created. This will be reflected positively on the medium and high-tech industry value added to total value added.

Target (9-c): Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

9-c-1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

100% of population are covered by mobile network, reflecting a positive development towards building a knowledge society and economy based on advanced technology in knowledge communications.

Table (9.2) *Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology (2015-2018)*

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Population who have at least 2 GB at mobile network	100%	100%	100%	100.0%
Population who have at least 3 GB at mobile network	98%	99.6%	99.7%	100.0%
Population who have at least 4 GB at mobile network	95%	99%	99.5%	99.5%
Population who have at least 5 GB at mobile network	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Ministry of Transport and Communications.



The State of Qatar has been able to achieve some of the targets related to SDG 9 "building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation". With regards to the target of developing quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, , Qatar has constructed modern highways and bridges, advanced airports and ports which have facilitated the entry of goods and products and the movement of passengers, and state-of-the-art metro network and fast trains that provide sustainability and resilience to environmental challenges. Qatar has also achieved a significant increase in access to ICTs, with 100% of population covered by mobile network.

Qatar is also working to achieve the targets related to promoting inclusive industrialization, increasing access of small-scale industrial enterprises to financial services, promoting scientific research, improving technological capabilities in the industrial sector, supporting and developing local technologies, research and innovation. The Second National Development Strategy (2018-2022) includes the implementation of a number of programs and activities that will enhance the contribution of the manufacturing sector to GDP and labour force absorption, as well as the adoption of projects aimed at increasing the capacities of persons working in R&D. NDS2 will also increase the proportion of expenditure on R&D, which is the dynamic element in enhancing the innovative capacities that contribute to building a knowledge economy, which is the gateway to enhance the competitiveness of the national economy. The R&D indicators in terms of labour force are still low compared to the situation in developed countries.

10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES





Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 10 calls for reducing inequalities in income, gender, age, disability, race, class, ethnicity, religion and opportunities, both within and among countries. It further aims to ensure safe, organized and orderly migration, and addresses issues related to the representation of developing countries in decision-making at the global level and in development assistance.

Target (10-1): By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10-1-1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

In 2012/2013, the average monthly income of a Qatari individual was about QR 10,200. Looking at the different sources of income for Qataris, employment is the main source of household income, as the household's living standards are based mainly on their income earning opportunities.

Table 10.1 below shows that the two lowest quintiles earn about 30% of total income for Qataris, while the two richest quintiles (the richest 40% of individuals) earn 49% of total income for Qataris, reflecting the disparity in income levels between the five quintiles. The average per capita income of the lowest quintile of income is QR 6,960 per month, which increases for the second quintile and then steadily increases up to QR 14,341 per month for the richest quintile.

Table (10.1) *Average per capita and household income in each quintile by income sources; and income distribution in every quintile by income sources (2012/2013)*

Income Sources	Distribution of income in each quintile of different income sources					
	First quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Fifth quintile	Qataris
Wages & salaries	76.6	67.7	67.3	63.7	64.0	66.9
Private projects and self-employment	2.2	4.4	3.9	4.7	5.5	4.4
Property income	0.3	1.5	1.6	2.1	4.2	2.2
Pension	7.1	9.2	8.7	9.1	7.2	8.2
Transfers & other sources	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7
Income from imputed rent	12.9	16.6	17.9	19.7	18.6	17.6
Total income	100.0	100	100	100	100	100
Average monthly household income	84,561	85,947	87,837	83,615	95,982	88,217
Average monthly per capita income	6,960	8,769	10,295	10,628	14,341	10,200

Source: PSA, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012\13.

Figure (28) below, which shows the different sources of income for Qataris, indicates that wages and salaries are the main source of income for all quintiles, while the percentage of wages and salaries reaches 81% of total income without adding the imputed income from the resident-owned houses, and 67% of total income after adding the imputed income. However, 77% of total income of Qatari households, which falls in the first category (the lowest quintile), is from wages and salaries, while only 64% of the higher category income is from wages and salaries. The Income from pensions is the second most important source for all quintiles, although it is more important for the middle categories. Project-generated income is of a relatively greater importance for the richest quintile (6% for the richest quintile income compared to 2% for the lowest quintile). This means that projects are a significant activity for the higher category households, and the same applies to property-generated income.



Figure (10.1): Share of highest and lowest Qatari quintiles of various income sources (2012/2013)

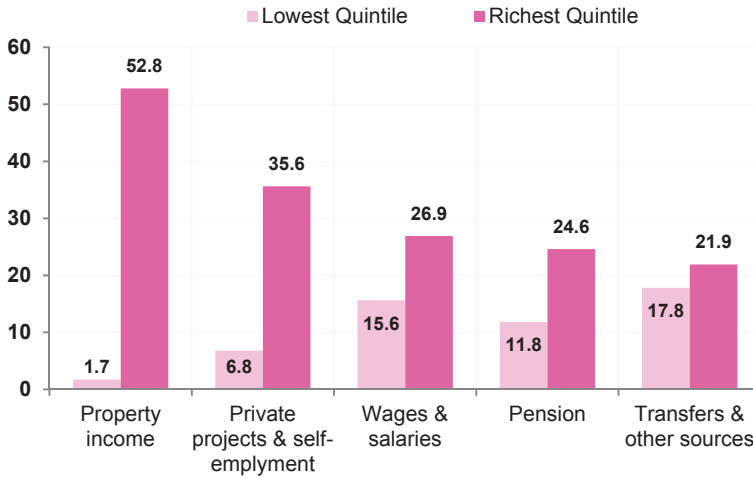


Table (10.2) Average per capita and household income in each quintile by income sources; and income distribution in every quintile by income sources (2012/2013)

Income Sources	Share of each quintile of income sources					
	First quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Fifth quintile	Qataris
Wages & salaries	15.6	17.4	20.3	19.8	26.9	100
Private projects and self-employment	6.8	17.2	18.0	22.4	35.6	100
Property income	1.7	11.4	14.9	19.2	52.8	100
Pension	11.8	19.2	21.3	23.1	24.6	100
Transfers & other sources	17.8	19.8	18.1	22.5	21.9	100
Income from imputed rent	10.0	16.2	20.5	23.3	29.9	100
Total income	13.6	17.2	20.2	20.8	28.2	100
Average monthly household income	84,561	85,947	87,837	83,615	95,982	88,217
Average monthly per capita income	6,960	8,769	10,295	10,628	14,341	10,200

Source: PSA, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012\13.

On the other hand, while Qatari household members in the lowest quintile make up 20% of total Qatari income, they earn about 16% of total wages and salaries, whereas the households in the highest quintile earn 27% of total wages and salaries. The households in the lowest quintile earn only about 2% of total property-generated income, while the richest category (highest quintile) earns 53% of total income from this source. The same applies, to a lesser extent, to project-generated income, as households in the lowest quintile earn 7% of total income from projects and real estate, while the wealthy category earns 36%. It should be noted that the ongoing government transfers are distributed almost evenly between the Qatari segments.

As a result, attention must be given to wage and salary earners who receive ongoing government transfers, especially low-wage categories, as this source is the main source of income for households with a low standard of living (lowest quintile).

Target (10-2): By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10-2-1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

The proportion of low-income Qataris living below 50% of median income for Qataris is about 3%. Those can be considered as having a low standard of living compared to other Qataris.

The proportion of low-income people with low standard of living increases for the households whose heads are illiterate and in the age group (60 years and above), for female Qatari-headed households, for Qatari households whose heads have no primary education, and for those outside the labour force. The proportion also increases with the increase of the number of household members or the number of children in the household, and with the decrease of the number of employed members therein.



Table (10.3) *Proportion of households with Low standard of living by selected characteristics in (2012/2013)*

Selected Characteristics		Proportion of low-standard of living households %	Proportion of low-income households %
Proportion of Qatari Households		3.0	6.4
Head of household sex	Male	6.2	6.2
	Female	7.6	7.6
Head of household age	Less than 30	2.7	2.7
	30-39	3.8	3.8
	40-49	8.9	8.9
	50-59	5.8	5.8
	60 and above	6.3	6.3
Head of household's education level	Below Primary	14.5	14.5
	Primary/ Preparatory	9.4	9.4
	Secondary	5.6	5.6
	Post-Secondary Diploma	0.6	0.6
	University and Above	1.6	1.6
Head of household's marital status	Single	1.1	1.1
	Married	6.6	6.6
	Divorced/Divorcee	12.1	12.1
	Widow/ed	4.7	4.7
Head of household's employment status	Employed	4.7	4.7
	Unemployed	0.0	0.0
	Student	0.0	0.0
	Housewife	8.1	8.1
	Others	10.0	10.0
Household size	1-3	1.7	1.7
	4-6	4.4	4.4
	7-9	4.3	4.3
	10-12	8.6	8.6
	13 +	14.6	14.6
No. of children in household	0	3.3	3.3
	1-2	4.1	4.1
	3-4	3.6	3.6
	5 +	16.2	16.2

Source: PSA, Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013.

The table above shows that the proportion of Qatari households belonging to the lowest standard of living is highest among widowed heads of households (4%), while it decreases to less than 3% among married heads of households. Male-headed Qatari households are better in the standard of living than female-headed households (4% for females versus 3% for males). Qatari low-income households are more concentrated in the ones headed by older age groups, especially those aged 50-59 years. The proportion of low-income earners increases with the increase in Qatari household size, reaching its peak among Qatari households of 13 members or more (12%). The same also applies with the increase in the number of children in the household.

Target (10-3): Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

10-3-1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

The number of persons who reported having personally felt discriminated against under international human rights law was around 39 in 2016, i.e. (0.002%) of total population, which is very low. This is due to the fact that all population of Qatar, citizens and expatriates alike, are entitled to their full rights and are equal with no discrimination in any civil or service affairs.

Table (10.4)	<i>Number and proportion of population who reported having felt personally discriminated against (2015/2016)</i>
Description	2015/2016
Number	39
Proportion%	0.002%

Source: National Commission for Human Rights and PSA calculations.

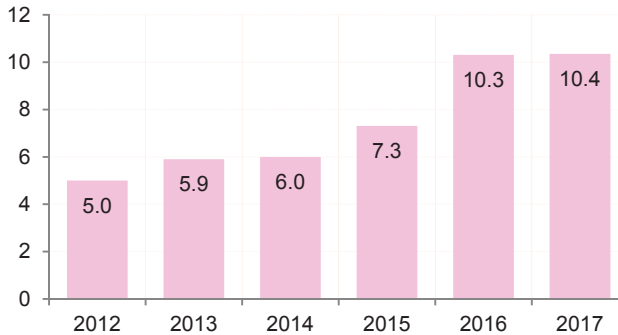


Target (10-4): Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

10-4-1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

The labour share of GDP, including wages and social protection transfers, increased significantly from 5.9% in 2012 to 10.35% in 2017, an increase of around 100%.

Figure (10.2): Labour share of GDP, including wages and social protection transfers (2012-2017)



Target (10.5): Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

10-5-1 Financial Soundness Indicators

Financial soundness indicators are the most important tools through which the financial system is monitored to determine the extent to which this system is able to deal with fluctuations in the movement of capitals. There are several indicators related to financial soundness, such as the capital adequacy ratio, tier 1 capital to assets, non-performing loans to total loans, non-performing loans to capital, return on average assets, net interest margin, cost-to-income ratio, and loan-to-deposit ratio.

Financial Soundness Indicators provide further inputs to changes in banking sector risk. The capital adequacy ratio (capital to risk ratio) has improved significantly over the period 2015-2018, rising from 14.99% in 2015 to 17.6% in 2018. This reflects the planned good execution of Qatar Central Bank. The capital ratio has been improving since 2016 after its moderation in 2015 with the introduction of Basel III Capital Adequacy Ratio Requirements.

The high capital level of the banking sector has enabled banks to face unexpected vulnerabilities and continue to provide credit for economic development. Although the proportion of non-performing loans rose marginally from 1.55% in 2015 to 1.88% in 2018, the banks' provision coverage ratio improved, increasing the ability of banks to absorb shocks. With the increase in capital, the net non-performing loans to capital ratio declined further in 2017.

It should be noted that the accumulation of profit was not commensurate with the increase in capital and assets in the domestic banking sector. Thus, the return on average assets and the return on equity decreased from 1.96% and 16.15% in 2015 to 1.60% and 15.3% in 2018 respectively. However, the decline was marginal and did not represent any significant increase in risk, while other profitability ratios improved, such as the interest margin to total income increased from 74.61% in 2015 to 76.97% in 2018, as well as better efficiency measurement. The liquid assets to total assets decreased slightly from 28% in 2015 to 25.88% in 2018, while liquid assets to unsecured liabilities remained at comfortable levels, not exceeding 30% over the period 2015-2018.

Table
(10.5) *All branches of commercial banks within Qatar (2015-2018)*

Financial Soundness Indicators	2015/12	2016/12	2017/12	2018/12
Capital / Total Assets	11.27	10.69	10.7	10.11
First tranche of ordinary shares / risk weighted assets	13.62	12.48	13.12	12.66
First tranche of regulatory capital / risk weighted assets	14.73	15.57	16.11	16.83
Regulatory capital / risk weighted assets	14.99	15.76	16.23	17.6
Non-performing loans / total loans	1.55	1.33	1.57	1.88
Provision for non-performing loans / non-performing loans	79.83	79.88	83.23	75.77
Net profit / average equity	16.15	14.49	13.87	15.3
Net profit / average total assets	1.96	1.67	1.54	1.6
Net interest / gross income	74.61	75.13	78.12	76.97
Liquid assets / total assets	28	28.78	26.76	25.88
Liquid assets / liquid liabilities	28.49	29.57	28.18	29.11
Liquid assets / liquid liabilities	47.11	54.69	54.23	62.65

Source: Qatar Central Bank.



Target (10-6): Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

10-6-1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

Since its independence in 1971, the State of Qatar has joined most of the international public organizations specialized in various political, economic, social and cultural aspects. Qatar is currently an active member with voting rights in international economic and financial organizations and institutions, namely:

Table (10.6) *Organizations and institutions in which Qatar is a member and has the right to vote*

Organization/Institution	Membership	Voting Right
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	Yes	Yes
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	Yes	Yes
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Yes	Yes
United Nations General Assembly	Yes	Yes
World Trade Organization (WTO)	Yes	Yes

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Target (10-7): Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

10-7-1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination

Under the provisions of Article (33) of Labour Law No. 14 of 2004, persons who are licensed to recruit workers from abroad shall be prohibited from collecting from the recruited workers any sums of money as recruitment fees or other charges. It must be noted that work visas granted to the establishments are free of charge, and therefore no cost of recruitment shall be borne by the worker as a proportion of his/her annual income received.

10-7-2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies

As part of the implementation of policies to protect the rights of expatriate workers, the State of Qatar has taken several measures aimed at regulating migrant labour procedures and protecting their material and immaterial rights.

Table
(10.7)

Implementation of well-managed expatriate policies (2015-2018)

Description	2015	2016	2017	2018
Implementation of well-managed expatriate policies (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source :Ministry of Administrative Development, Labour and Social Affairs

The most important of these measures are:

1. Establishment of Dispute Settlement Committees

Law No. (13) of 2017 has been issued in amendment of some of the provisions of Labour Law, including the establishment of one or more committees which shall be competent to adjudicate all disputes arising from the provisions of Labour Law or the labour contract. The decision of the Committee shall have executory force. The Committee shall be headed by a judge and shall be competent to adjudicate as a matter of urgency within a period not exceeding three weeks in all disputes arising from the provisions of Labour Law or the labour contract. The legislator authorizes the parties to appeal against the final decisions issued by the Committee before the competent court within one month of the decision of the committee.

2. Law of Domestic Workers

Law No. (15) of 2017 has been issued on regulating the relationship between employers and domestic workers. The new law promotes the rights of domestic workers, defines the conditions set out in the contract and sets a clear path for achieving justice in case of violation of the law in accordance with the provisions of ILO Convention No. 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers.

3. National Committee against Trafficking in Human Beings

In pursuance of improving legislative mechanisms and structure in the fight against trafficking in human beings, Qatar's Council of Ministers issued Resolution No. (15) of 2017 establishing the National Committee against Trafficking in Human Beings to act as a national coordinator that unifies efforts to combat human trafficking. The Committee has several functions, including the development of a comprehensive national plan to combat human trafficking, preparing programs and implementing mechanisms in coordination with the concerned authorities in the State, and coordinating with the competent authorities to provide protection and support to those affected by human trafficking. This includes the care and rehabilitation program to assist



victims in community integration, and to raise awareness of issues related to human trafficking.

4. Law regulating the entry and exit of expatriates.

The Government of the State of Qatar has made great strides in implementing Law No. 21 of 2015 regulating the entry and exit of expatriates and applying and interpreting the provisions of the law to serve the interests and rights of expatriate workers, where the rate of change of employer has increased compared to the previous period.

The impact of the implementation of Law No. (21) of 2015 on the right of the worker to change the employer.

The e-notification service has been programmed to facilitate for the worker changing the employer or leaving the country⁵.

The worker registers on the Ministry of Administrative Development , Labour & Social Affair (ADLSA) website with his/her personal ID to access the e-notification format, which includes his/her data. The e-notification is linked to databases between ADLSA and the Ministry of the Interior. The worker chooses the reason for notification, or if there is abuse by the employer. ADLSA shall then decide on the application submitted by the worker in case of abuse.

5. Facilities provided by the Government to facilitate change of employer:

- The government has lifted restrictions on some expatriate workers in changing the employer, namely; the workers who had been granted work visas on certain projects, known as the restricted visa, where the worker who is on a restricted work visa has the right to change the employer if the other conditions are met.
- The Government has not placed any restrictions or conditions on changing the employer, except for ensuring that the new employer complies with the provisions of the Labour Law.
- To allocate a headquarters for expatriate workers who wish to change their employer to follow up and review their procedures.

6. Awareness Campaign

ADLSA continues to implement the awareness campaign on the rights of expatriate workers in accordance with the new Labour Law by holding direct meetings with workers or through newspapers, television and social networks, or by conducting workshops to identify both the worker and the employer with their rights and duties provided for by law.

7. Expatriates' Exit Grievances Committee

This Committee was formed by the Minister of Interior's Decree No. 51 of 2016. It comprises representatives of the Ministry of Interior, including the

⁵ ADLSA website: <http://e-notice.adlsa.gov.qa/login.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2>

Chairman and his/her Deputy, a representative of ADLSA and a representative of the National Human Rights Commission. The Committee shall be competent to decide on the expatriates' exit grievances and the exit application submitted by the expatriate in the event of an emergency in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of Law No. (21) of 2015.

Target (10-b): Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

10-b-1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

Expenditures on projects financed by Qatar Fund for Development increased from US \$ 268.5 million in 2015 to US \$ 585.4 million in 2018, an increase of 88.8%. This was due to Qatar's support for the budgets of some developing countries.

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018
Relief	33,000,386	64,315,414	28,253,101	127,417,971
Ramadan Iftar	431,159	156,464	377,177	545,971
Infrastructure	109,814,904	74,891,394	275,780,231	244,493,375
Education	111,043,440	98,873,854	105,913,594	179,706,162
Economic Empowerment	100,000	90,000	54,919,313	2,623,137
Budget Support	10,488,982	258,013,280	41,200,000	8,511,451
Health	3,617,696	10,558,705	167,420,736	22,092,619
Total	268,496,567	506,899,111	673,864,153	585,390,687

Source: Qatar Fund for Development.

Note: Development assistance data is partial due to non-availability from other sources.



The table above shows that the infrastructure sector has the lion's share of Qatar's assistance, accounting for 41.8% of total assistance provided, followed by the education sector at 30.7% and then the relief sector at 21.8%.

The State of Qatar has also contributed to the efforts of developing countries to achieve the 2030 SDG 10, which aims to reduce the inequality in these countries, especially the poor ones, by providing development assistance amounting to QR 8.5 million in 2017, compared to QR 6.6 million in 2015.

No. of goal	Name of goal	2015	2016	2017
10	Reduced inequality	6,561,680	438,024	8,536,632

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The State of Qatar has endeavored to achieve SDG 10 of "reducing inequality through the development of programs that promote social, economic and political integration of all members of society regardless of their religion, ethnicity and age". It has also developed legislations and policies aimed at eliminating all discriminatory practices among members of society, as well as fiscal and wage policies that achieve the highest level of equality.

The State of Qatar also supports the efforts of developing countries to achieve SDG 10 of reducing inequality within developing countries by providing assistance to the economic empowerment of poor families to create sustainable incomes for them.

**11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES**





Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 11 aims to renew and plan cities and other human settlements in a way that fosters community cohesion and personal security while stimulating innovation and employment.

Target (11-1): By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11-1-1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

The proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or in inadequate housing was zero in Qatar throughout the period 2012-2018 because the proportion of households owning or renting homes or residing in homes provided by companies, employers or the State through government housing was 100% , and all of which were decent.

Table (11.1) *Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (2012-2018)*

Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Slums	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Informal Settlements	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Inadequate Housing	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

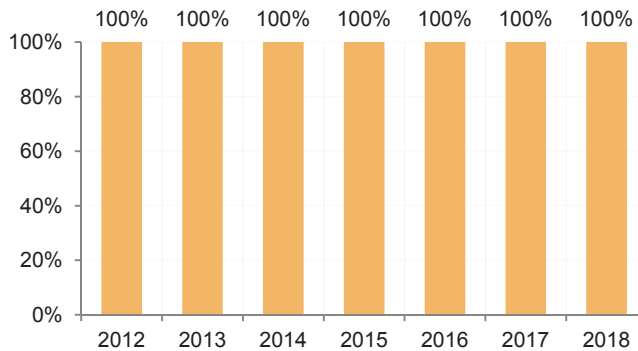
Source: PSA.

Target (11-2): By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11-2-1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

The percentage of population with convenient access to public transport was 100% for all age groups and persons with disabilities of both sexes, during the period 2012-2018. The public transport of KARWA, whether in buses or cars, has special seats for persons with disabilities.

Figure (30): Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport (2012-2018)



Target (11-3): By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11-3-1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

There is no data on the ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate. As for population density indicator per square kilometer, there has been a significant increase. In 1985 the population density was low, accounting for 32 people per km². However, after around 30 years, it increased to 207 people per km². The population density in Qatar is higher than that of the United States (35 people/km²) and China (145 people/km²); while it is less than Germany (232 people/km²) and India (436 people/per km²).



Table (11.2) *Population density per square kilometer (1986-2015)*

Year	Population	Area (km ²)	Population density per km ²
1986	369,079	11,475	32
1997	522,023	11,532	45
2004	744,029	11,508	65
2010	1,699,435	11,607	146
2015	2,404,776	11,627	207

Source: PSA, General Population and Housing Census.

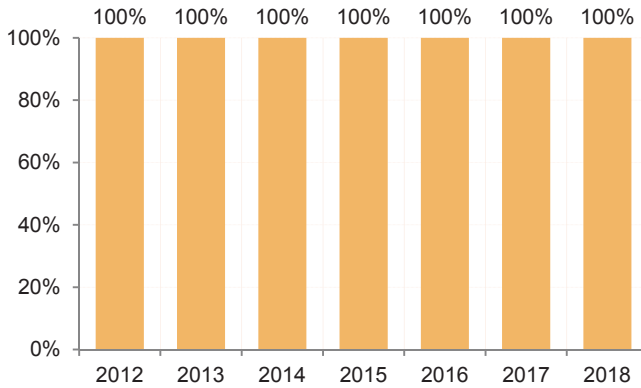
Map (11.1): Population density by area (2015)



11-3-2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

Qatar has an elected Municipal Council representing all sectors of Qatari people and all municipalities. In cooperation with the planning institutions, the Council contributes to urban region planning. Therefore, the proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically is 100%, indicating a full coverage.

Figure (31): Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically (2012-2018)



Target (11-5): By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11-5-1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Due to Qatar's stable geographic conditions and as it is located outside the scope of natural disasters; i.e. earthquakes, volcanoes, floods and cyclones, in addition to high environmental and occupational safety indicators, the number of deaths and injured and missing persons as a result of disasters per 100,000 population was zero throughout the period 2012-2018.



Table (11.3)		<i>Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (2012-2018)</i>						
Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Dead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Affected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Source: Ministry of Interior

11-5-2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters

The direct economic losses resulting from disasters as a percentage of GDP, including infrastructure damage and the number of disruptions to basic services attributable to disasters in the State of Qatar, were zero thanks to the absence of natural disasters in Qatar during the period (2012-2017). This is due to the fact that Qatar's geographic location is far from seismic zones, in addition to lack of heavy rainfall and the absence of cyclones. The robust Qatari economy has also contributed to tackling financial crises and reducing their negative impact on the population.

Table (11.4)		<i>Value of direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters (2012-2018)</i>						
Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Value of losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Number of disruptions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Source: Ministry of Interior

Target (11-6): By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11-6-1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities

The percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total waste generated in cities was 100% throughout the period (2012-2017), as municipal services are available to collect all urban waste from all regions.

Table (11.5) <i>Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated in cities (2012-2018)</i>		
Year	Quantity of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge (ton)	Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated in cities (%)
2012	12,253,494	100%
2013	12,117,001	100%
2014	9,896,221	100%
2015	7,674,367	100%
2016	8,394,793	100%
2017	8,156,591	100%
2018	5,946,811	100%

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment.

11-6-2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities

Air pollution is one of the most significant environmental risks to public health in all over the world. Air quality is set based on the fine particulate concentration levels set by the WHO "Safety Standard" of 10 micrograms per cubic meter.

Results recorded in the three stations of the Ministry of Municipality and Environment that are distributed in different regions of Doha (Aspire Zone, Qatar University, Corniche) indicate that no incident of fine particulate concentration levels in the air exceeded the globally allowed maximum level; namely , 10 micrograms per cubic meter except in Qatar University Station in 2015.

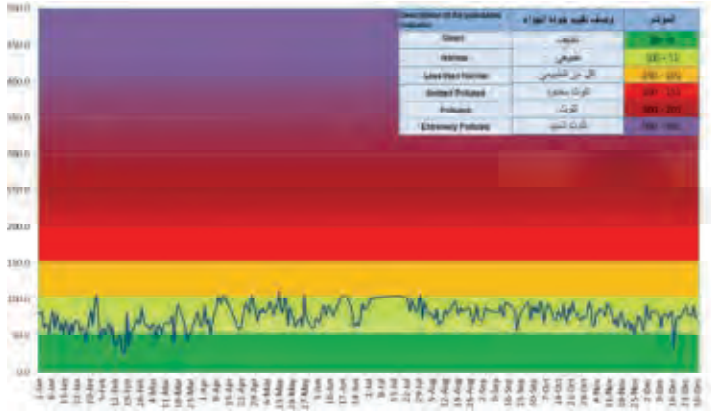
Table (11.6) <i>Air quality for particulate matter levels (2014-2017)</i>				
Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017
Aspire Zone pm10	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Qatar University pm10	Normal	Below Normal	Normal	Normal
Corniche pm10	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment.

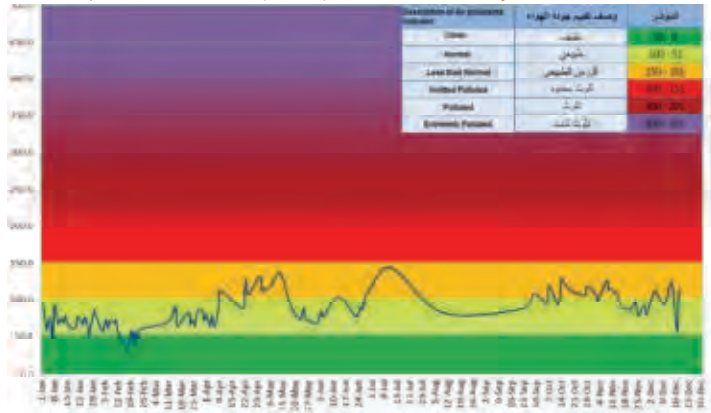


Figure (32): Air quality indicator for all components in Corniche, Qatar University and Aspire Zone Stations

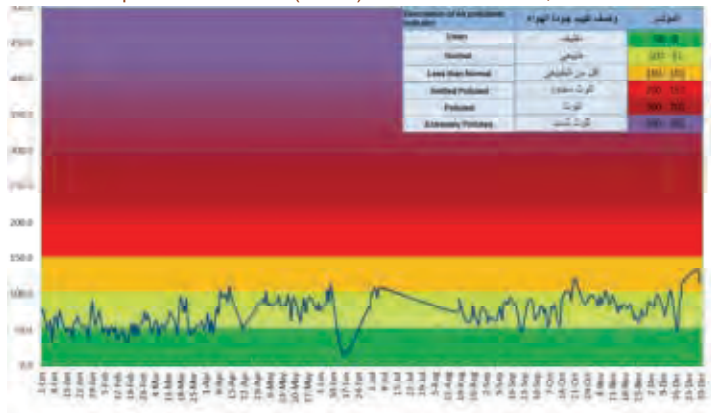
Average monthly of air pollutants indicator of particulate matter (PM10) in Aspire Zone station, 2017



Average monthly of air pollutants indicator of particulate matter (PM10) in Qatar University station, 2017



Average monthly of air pollutants indicator of particulate matter (PM10) in Corniche station, 2017



Target (11-7): By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11-7-1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

The average share of open space area for public use for all is 27.1% of total built up area in cities. The share of males in this area is 20% compared to 7.1% for females. By age groups, the share rises in the age group (25 years and above), reaching 19.3% and declines in the age groups (children and youths), reaching 4% and 3.8%, respectively.

The increase in the average share of the open space area to the built-up area in the State of Qatar, which exceeded 27.1%, is due to the ongoing urban development embodied in the construction of large areas including open spaces used by the entire population within the framework of the development trend to build a welfare-based State where everyone lives happily and is sustainably safe.

Table (11.7) <i>Average share of open space area for public use of total built-up area in cities, by age group and sex, 2015*</i>		
Indicator		Percentage
Sex	Male	20.0
	Female	7.1
	Total	27.1
Age Groups	Less than 15 years	4.0
	15-24 years	3.8
	25 years and above	19.3
	Total	27.1

* The open space area was allocated to population according to their relative distribution by sex and age groups, so that the share of each population segment of the area is equivalent to its demographic weight.

Source: PSA, Land Use Survey and Census 2015

The percentage of open spaces in public areas to the total built-up area is about 27.1%; up to 33% in the city of Al Rayyan as a maximum, while reaching 15% in Mesaieed as a minimum. As for the total number of urban buildings, it reached about 956 km²; with 308.5 km² in Al Rayyan as a maximum, while in Dukhan it reached of 1.71 km² as a minimum.



Table (11.8) *Percentage of open spaces in public areas to the total built-up area (%) (2015)*

Built-up buildings	Percentage of open spaces in public areas to the total built-up area	Total area of open spaces in public areas (km ²)	Population number in the geographic range	Built-up buildings (km ²)
Doha	23.51	40.08	587,058	170.47
Al Rayyan	33.00	103.04	969,880	308.50
Al Wakra	25.73	34.50	253,184	134.06
Umm Salal	23.95	49.64	130,269	207.30
Al Khor	25.00	6.12	92,615	24.11
Al Shamal	25.00	2.47	6,053	9.99
Dukhan	32.00	0.56	6,749	1.71
Mesaieed	15.00	6.69	37,662	45.35
Lusail	28.00	7.55	1,338	26.87
Al-Shahaniya	29.24	7.98	132,388	27.29
Total	27.06	258.63	2,217,196	955.65

Source: PSA, Land Use Survey and Census 2015.

Moreover, it can be stated that the percentage of open spaces to the total built-up area is expected to rise as a result of the start of the implementation of Qatar National Master Plan 2032, which will witness the construction of large areas including open spaces to be used by the entire population in the context of the development orientation of the state based on building the Welfare State where everyone lives happily and in sustainable security.

It should be noted that Qatar National Master Plan 2032, which started in early 2018, will include the provision of industrial zones with an area of more than 40 million square meters; three economic zones of more than 30 million square meters; 8 supply and storage areas of 10 million square meters; three logistic areas; two agricultural complexes; central markets, livestock markets, bus stops, and taxi stands, as well as Ministry of the Interior's services, educational services and workers' housing.

11-7-2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

The number of victims of physical or sexual harassment in Qatar increased from 790 in 2015 to 907 in 2017, an increase of 14.8%. It is noted that as the age increases as the number of victims of harassment decreases. The lower the age group, the greater the number of victims of harassment. The largest number of cases of harassment occurred in the age group (30-34 years), reaching 195 cases, which accounted for 21.5% of total number of victims of harassment in 2017. After this age group the number decreased to 9 cases in the age group (65 years and above). It is also noted that the largest number of cases of physical or sexual harassment occurred at home, reaching 479 cases, or 52.8% of total harassments in 2017, as the following table shows.

The percentage of victims of physical or sexual harassment by age group remains very small compared to total age groups. For example, it represented 0.1% of total population aged 15-19 years in 2016.

Description	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment	790	918	907	782
Age Group				
<i>Less than 15</i>	...	....	....	32
15-19	31	62	29	31
20-24	99	102	97	86
25-29	173	209	174	124
30-34	160	183	195	150
35-39	111	137	161	146
40-44	89	92	104	90
45-49	58	60	66	55
50-54	35	37	34	32
55-59	17	20	17	21
60-64	10	6	15	8
65+	3	6	9	7
NA	4	4	6	0
<i>Total</i>	790	918	907	782
Place of Occurrence				
<i>Place of residence</i>	413	455	479	445
<i>Camp</i>	9	3	4	17
<i>Street</i>	166	234	197	160
<i>School</i>	18	30	29	23
<i>Other</i>	184	196	198	137
<i>Total</i>	790	918	907	782

Source: Ministry of Interior



Target (11-a): Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11-a-1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city

The State of Qatar attaches great importance to the development of national policies and development plans that take into account the needs and distinctive characteristics of urban areas, in view of the importance of such policies and plans for achieving sustainable development. As a result, the proportion of the population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs reached full coverage (100%) over the period (2012-2018).

Table (11.10) *Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs (2012-2018)*

Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Taking into account population projections	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Taking into account resource needs	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: PSA

Target (11-b): By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11-b-1 Percentage of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Qatar's launch of "HopeFor" initiative in 2011 is one of the outstanding examples of international partnership for disaster risk reduction, which culminated in the 65th session of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 307 entitled: "Improving the effectiveness and coordination of military and civil defense assets for natural disaster response". The State of Qatar supports the Sendai Framework for

Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and its seven objectives. Therefore, the proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies was 100% in Qatar during the period (2012-2018).

Table (11.11)		<i>Qatar's adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2012-2018)</i>					
2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Source: Ministry of Interior.

11-b-2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Qatar's launch of "HopeFor" initiative in 2011 is one of the outstanding examples of international partnership for disaster risk reduction, which culminated in the 65th session of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 307 entitled: "Improving the effectiveness and coordination of military and civil defense assets for natural disaster response". The State of Qatar supports the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and its seven objectives. Therefore, the proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies was 100% in Qatar during the period (2012-2018). See the table below.

Table (11.12)		<i>Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (2012-2018)</i>					
2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Source: Ministry of Interior.

Target (11-c): Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

11-c-1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials

Qatar Fund for Development (QFFD), which provides assistance to developing countries, especially the least developed ones, allocates some of its assistance to the construction of suitable housings and buildings utilizing local materials that are



resilient to climate change which causes hurricanes, floods and other phenomena that create havoc in afflicted areas.

The QFFD expenditure on infrastructure projects increased from US\$ 109.8 million in 2015 to about US\$ 244.5 million in 2018, an increase of 122.7%. The percentage of QFFD expenditure on infrastructure to total expenditure increased from 40.9% in 2015 to 42% in 2018. See the table below.

Table (11.13) <i>Value and percentage of QFFD expenditure on infrastructure project in US\$ (2015-2018)</i>		2015	2016	2017	2018
Statement					
Value of expenditure on infrastructure project (US\$)		109,814,904	74,891,394	275,780,231	\$244,493,375
Percentage of expenditure on infrastructure of total expenditure %		40.9%	14.8%	40.9%	42.00%

Source: Qatar Fund for Development.

Note: Data is partial due to non-availability from other sources.

The State of Qatar has also contributed to the efforts of developing countries to achieve the 2030 SDG 11, which aims to make sustainable cities and communities, by providing them with development assistance amounting to QR 332 million in 2017, which made up 7.9% of Qatar's total development assistance in 2017.

Table (11.14) <i>Value of Development Assistance by Eleventh goal in Qatari Riyal (2015-2017)</i>		2015	2016	2017
No. of goal	Name of goal			
11	Sustainable cities and communities	808,890,172	460,938,658	331,713,876

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

In a nutshell, the State of Qatar has managed to achieve all the targets of SDG 11 of making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Qatar has provided housing for all, thus, there are no people living in inadequate housing or slums. It has also provided access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, including people with disabilities, as well as participation in urban planning. It has further worked to mitigate the negative environmental impacts on individuals by providing municipal services for the collection and transport of urban waste throughout the country and reducing air pollution and its risks to human health. It has also provided access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces for all segments of society, in particular women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities. The state has invested heavily in building public parks and expanding the green area.

The State of Qatar, through Qatar Fund for Development, has supported developing countries, particularly the least developed ones, to construct homes and buildings using local building materials to withstand climate change which causes hurricanes and floods resulting in significant destruction of infrastructure in places hit. Qatar also provided about QR 332 million to support the efforts of developing countries to achieve SDG 11 of making cities and human settlements inclusive and safe for all.

12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION





Goal 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

Goal 12 aims to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns through measures such as specific policies and international agreements on the management of materials that are important to the environment.

Target (12-1): Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12-1-1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies

The State of Qatar has adopted the principles of sustainable development that promote the application of sustainable consumption and production patterns by developing plans and integrating them into the National Development Strategy 2011-2016, which included two pillars: Enhancing technical and economic efficiency and enhancing market efficiency. This included 6 outcomes that focus on water use efficiency and rationalization (7 targets), enhanced energy and gas use efficiency (6 targets), improved land use efficiency (sustainable improvements in agricultural productivity, fisheries resources (1 target), infrastructure legislation (1 target), optimal pricing of energy, water and fuel resources (1 target). Thus, the total natural resources sector comprised 17 targets, in addition to the first sectoral outcome in the Environmental Sustainability Chapter on clean water and sustainable use, which included (3) complementary environmental targets, namely; the National Water Law, monitoring the reality of groundwater, and reducing the combustion of natural gas and its emissions.

Table (12.1) *Availability of sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies (2012-2018)*

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Availability of sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans? (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Are SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies? (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Target (12.3): By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12-3-1 Global food loss index

The value of the losses of agricultural crops in the State of Qatar amounted to QR - 16.7 million in 2015, representing QR 6.1 million of cucumber crop, i.e., 36.52%, QR 6 million of tomato crop, i.e., 35.92% , QR 3.9 million of squash crop, i.e., 23.35%, and QR 700 thousand of cantaloupe crop, i.e., 4.21%. See Table (12.2) below.

Table (12.2) *Quantity of crop loss by type of crop in million QR (2015)*

Type of Crop	Value (million QR)
Tomato	6.0
Cucumber	6.1
Squash	3.9
Cantaloupe	0.7

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment

The number of beneficiaries of (Hifz Al Naema) project has increased from 265 thousand beneficiaries in 2012 to 372.4 thousand beneficiaries in 2017, an increase of 40.5%.

Table (12.3) *Number of beneficiaries of (Hifz Al Naema) project (2012-2017)*

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
265,000	268,000	378,000	638,133	486,202	372,409

Source: Hifz Al Naema Center



Table (12.4) *Donations of food and supplies by donors in kg (2015-2017)*

Donor	2015	2016	2017
Households	99,850	74,874	19,250
Hotels	88,250	17,963	88,363
Malls, such as Carrefour and Al Meera	0	3,456	0
Farms	22,950	23,608	20,183
Event halls	110,561	168,996	103,852
Vows, sacrifices, and aqeeqah	6,820	5,500	8,915
Ministries, companies and large establishments	100,297	99,122	78,174
Central Market	30,250	35,500	15,230
Abu Samra Customs	15,925	12,360	2,880
Weddings	239,175	125,247	82,497
Total	714,078	566,626	419,617

Source: Hifz Al Naema Center

Table (12.5) *Donations of beverages and supplies by donors in liters (2015-2017)*

Donor	2015	2016	2017
Households	10,250	5,000	19,880
Hotels	0	0	5,550
Malls, such as Carrefour and Al Meera	0	1,250	3,850
Supermarkets	0	0	5,275
Ministries, companies and large establishments	0	3,336	2,500
Abu Samra Customs	9,435	1,020	300
Total	19,685	10,606	37,355

Source: Hifz Al Naema Center

The quantity of imported foods (meat, poultry, fish, fats and oils, canned foods, fruits and vegetables, eggs, dairy products and dry foods) that have been destroyed in the State of Qatar for non-conformity with the specifications has decreased from about 1206614 kg in 2015 to 1040743 kg in 2017, (13.74%). This is due to increased awareness among importers regarding the import of food commodities that conform to country standards.

Name and Description of Food Item	2015	2016	2017
Fat and oils	48,962	11,088	5,932
Meat	18,788	27,606	12,443
Poultry	343,510	142,846	261,199
Fish	11,587	13,640	15,300
Canned food	281,030	337,332	228,528
Fruits and vegetables	234,449	272,809	172,832
Dairy products	49,785	34,635	95,222
Dry food	52,544	126,218	55,325
Eggs	5,700	30,972	22,680
Healthy water	45,438	24,933	16,590
Food variety	114,821	110,339	154,692
Total	1,206,614	1,132,418	1,040,743

Source: Ministry of Public Health

Target (12-4): By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

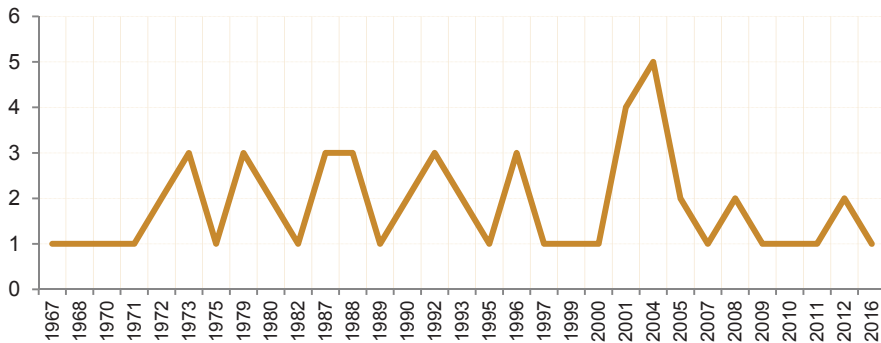
12-4-1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

Since its independence, the State of Qatar has supported the global, Arab and Gulf efforts to achieve sustainable environmental development. This is reflected in its accession to several environmental sustainability agreements. Qatar is an active member of most international conventions on environmental protection and sustainable development. The following table shows a list of environmental agreements ratified by the State of Qatar.

During the period (1967-2017), the State of Qatar ratified about 57 environmental agreements and protocols, namely; 32 international agreements, 7 multilateral agreements, 8 GCC agreements, 4 regional agreements, 1 international protocol and 5 bilateral agreements.



Figure (12.1): Number of environmental agreements ratified by Qatar by type of agreement (1967-2016)



12-4-2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

The per capita share of total hazardous waste generated in Qatar increased from 13.1 kg in 2012 to 22.6 kg in 2017, an increase of 72.5%, as a result of the increased hazardous waste generated in the health sector, as well as waste of electronics and electrical materials.

Table (12.7) Per capita waste generated (kg / year) (2012-2017)

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Per capita waste generated (kg / year)	13.1	19.4	35.2	32.5	15.4	22.6

Source: PSA, Environmental Statistics Bulletin.

As for the percentage distribution of hazardous waste treated by type of treatment, the landfill is the highest method of treatment; exceeding half of total treatment for the period (2012-2017) except for 2015 and 2016, followed by recycling by more than one third in 2017, then the treatment for other purposes by about 7.7%, and finally by incineration that declined in recent years reaching 3.3% in 2017.

Table (12.8) Percentage distribution of hazardous wastes treatment by type of treatment (2012-2017)

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Recycling	28.8	29.4	29.5	34.2	29.3	34.6
Incineration	3.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	3.6	3.3
Landfill	50.5	51.5	51.6	48.1	40.3	54.4
Treatment for other purposes	16.8	17.1	17.2	16.1	26.9	7.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

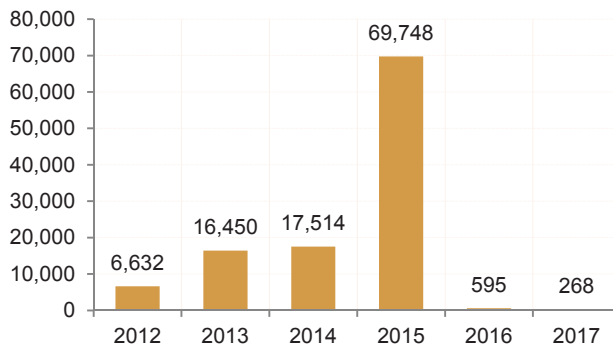
Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment and PSA calculations, Environmental Statistics Bulletin.

Target (12-5): By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12-5-1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

The volume of recycled waste increased significantly during the period 2012-2015, rising from 6,632 tons in 2012 to 69,748 tons in 2015 as a result of the opening of waste recycling plants. It then decreased during 2016 and 2017, reaching 596 and 268 tons, respectively.

Figure (12.2): Recycled waste in tons (2012-2017)



Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment.

Target (12-8): By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

12-8-1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

The State of Qatar provides comprehensive, fair and high quality education to all sectors of society in order to create human capital, which is the cornerstone for achieving sustainable development. It also encourages continuous education and opportunities for all. States develop national policies to ensure that the principle of gender equality continues to be realized in education and learning opportunities.

Table
(12.9)

Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (2012-2018)

Description		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Global citizenship education (Yes\No)	National education policies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Curricula	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Teacher education	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Student assessment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Education for sustainable development (including climate change education) (Yes\No)	National education policies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Curricula	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Teacher education	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Student assessment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Qatar's educational policies emphasize linking educational curricula to sustainable development, where the curricula at all stages include lessons related to climate change and its effects. It works on the preparation of competent cadres capable of teaching these curricula, whether in the context of social science or other sciences; the organization of courses and training workshops that raise the efficiency of teachers of scientific subjects relevant to sustainable development and climate change, as well as holding curricula assessment and development workshops in line with 2030 SDGs.

Target (12.a): Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12. a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies

In 2018, Qatar Fund for Development presented a number of grants aimed at establishing sustainable patterns of consumption and production. These included financing the study of economic empowerment strategy in Darfur region of Sudan and supporting the Institute for Palestine Studies and the Diplomatic Academy in Kyrgyzstan. The total support was around US \$ 4.4 million

Project Title	Beneficiary Country	2018
Strategic study of economic empowerment in Darfur	Sudan	582,400
Grant to support the Institute for Palestine Studies - pledge 2016	Palestine	3,640,000
Support to the Diplomatic Academy of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstan	182,000
Total		4,404,400

Source: Qatar Fund for Development

Target (12-b): Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12-b-1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools

Qatar National Tourism Sector Strategy was implemented within the framework of the 14 sectoral strategies of NDS 1 (2011-2016). Visa Facilitation Strategy was also implemented along with Grades and Classification Strategy. This means that the total strategies implemented in the field of tourism are three strategies. There are two more strategies that are yet to be implemented; namely: Qatar National Tourism Sector Strategy 2017-2023 and Tourism Human Capital Development Strategy.

Topic	Qatar
Tourism Sector Strategy 2011-2016	Implemented
Tourism Sector Strategy 2017-2023	Next phases
Tourism Human Capital Development Strategy	Yet to be implemented
Visa Facilitation Strategy	Implemented
Grades and Classification Strategy	Implemented
Number of strategies implemented	3
Number of action plans implemented	...

...: NA.

Source: Qatar Tourism Authority.



The tourism sector in Qatar is expected to play an important role as a key tool for sustainable development as a result of the reorganization of tourism sector through the National Tourism Council, which includes representatives from the concerned authorities and the private sector. The Council will supervise the tourism sector development, monitor performance and ensure the maximum possible synergy and cooperation to develop the tourism product and increase the contribution of the tourism sector to GDP.



The State of Qatar has achieved most of the targets related to SDG 12 of ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. It has developed a national plan of action for sustainable consumption and production that has been integrated into the National Development Strategy 2018-2022, which includes programs to achieve a robust management of chemicals, reduce waste production and its environmental impacts and increase recycling and efficiency of use. Qatar has also developed educational policies aimed at raising awareness of sustainable development. It has also supported the efforts of some developing countries to promote sustainable production and consumption patterns through grants to finance studies in Palestine, Kyrgyzstan and Sudan.

13 CLIMATE
ACTION





Goal 13: Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impacts

Climate change presents the single biggest threat to development, and its widespread, unprecedented effects disproportionately burden the poorest and the most vulnerable. Urgent action is needed not only to combat climate change and its impacts, but also to build resilience in responding to climate-related hazards and natural disasters.

The State of Qatar is a leading country in the field of climate change, as it is one of the first countries to ratify the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1996, which is one of three important environmental conventions that resulted from the Earth Summit held in Rio De Janeiro in 1992, in addition to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification and UN Convention on Biological Diversity. Moreover, the State of Qatar ratified the Kyoto Protocol linked to the Convention on Climate Change in 2005.

Given Qatar's interest and keenness in this important issue, it gained the confidence of the international community to host COP18 at the end of 2012.

Target (13-1): Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13-1-1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Due to Qatar's stable geographic conditions and as Qatar is outside the scope of natural disasters; i.e. earthquakes, volcanoes, floods and cyclones, in addition to high environmental and occupational safety indicators, the number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population was zero throughout the period 2012-2018.

Table (13.1) *Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (2012-2018)*

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Missing persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of affected persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Interior

13-1-2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 is the result of consultations and discussions among stakeholders in different countries of the world that builds the capacity of nations and communities to cope with disasters and is based on elements that ensure continuity of work. The State of Qatar implements a national strategy for disaster risk reduction established by the Permanent Committee for Emergency, which is 100% consistent with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction since 2012 to date.

Table (13.2)		<i>Qatar's adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (2012-2018)</i>					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Ministry of Interior

13-1-3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Qatar's launch of "HopeFor" initiative in 2011 is one of the outstanding examples of international partnership for disaster risk reduction, which culminated in the 65th session of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 307 entitled: "Improving the effectiveness and coordination of military and civil defense assets for natural disaster response". The State of Qatar supports the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and its seven objectives. Therefore, the proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies was 100% in Qatar during the period (2012-2018).

Table (13.3)		<i>Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (2012-2018)</i>					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Ministry of Interior



Target (13-2): Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13-2-1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their 13-ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)

The first National Development Strategy (2011-2016) included plans to address climate change through the implementation of several projects, the most important of which are the following:

- Improvement of air quality management
- Reduction of natural gas combustion and emissions

However, the second National Development Strategy (2018-2022) includes an important project; namely, to develop and implement a national plan for adaptation and mitigation of climate change impact and promote local, regional and international strategic partnerships.

Table
(13.4)

Policies and strategies which increases states ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions (2012-2018)

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Institutional capacity to adapt to and transfer technology (yes / no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individuals capacity to adapt to and transfer technology (yes / no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Availability of development plans for capacity-building of institutions and individuals to adapt to and transfer technology (yes / no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Target (13-3): Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13-3-1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula

The State of Qatar, represented by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, has integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula, as well as into university, higher institute and community college curricula.

Table (13.5) *Measures integrated for mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula (2012-2018)*

Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Preparatory school	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Secondary school	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Higher Education	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Higher Education	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

It goes without saying that integrating climate change issues into the curriculum at various stages encourages students to develop their research projects in line with the State's approach to conserving natural resources, achieving climate balance, and keeping pace with the global trend to reduce carbon emissions.

13-3-2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions

Qatar has communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions throughout the period (2015-2018)

With regard to the report of contributions planned and identified at the national level, a report was requested within the stations of climate change, and its goal was to highlight and address the efforts of countries in relation to climate change. The State of Qatar has submitted a report describing the national circumstances of the country and reflects the framework of efforts to achieve economic diversification and



adaptation measures with the associated benefits of emission mitigation and consistent with Qatar National Vision 2030.

Table (138)	<i>Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions (2015-2018)</i>				
	Statement	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Has Qatar communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions? (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment

Target (13.a): Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment

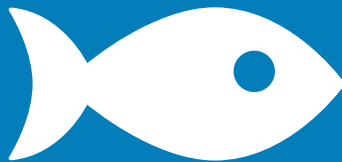
It will be operational in 2020 as Qatar signed the Paris Agreement on Climate Change on 22 April 2016, and ratified it in February 2017. It also stressed the need for all member States to abide by the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the importance of providing necessary material and technological support to developing countries, or capacity-building to contribute to addressing this phenomenon.

It should be noted that the State of Qatar supports the efforts of the Green Climate Fund, based in South Korea, which supports green economy projects, programs, policies and activities in developing countries that are parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Qatar has provided assistance related to SDG 13 “Taking urgent action to combat climate change” amounting to QR 728 thousand in 2017.



The State of Qatar has been able to achieve the targets related to taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. All of Qatar's municipalities adopt disaster risk strategies in line with the national strategy. Qatar has also integrated the measures used to mitigate the effects of climate change in the curricula in various stages of education.

14 LIFE
BELOW WATER





Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

This Goal seeks to promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystems, prevent marine pollution and increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources.

Target (14-1): By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14-1-1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density

The objective of this indicator is to measure the impact of human activity in all its forms on the coastal environment by measuring the change in the composition of nutrients which can cause eutrophication phenomenon when the concentration of these elements increases significantly.

The data of this indicator in 2017 showed that salinity in all areas of Qatar exceeded the maximum permissible range of (33-45), while pH in all areas of Qatar did not exceed the maximum permissible range of (6.3 - 8.3). Higher salinity in some areas, like Mesaieed, can be explained by the discharge from some industrial companies. As for Nitrite, it was less than the maximum permissible limit (35 μM for No_2 and 100 μM for No_3).

The concentration of silicates in all areas remained below the maximum permissible limit of 900 mg/L in all areas of Qatar. The concentration of phosphates decreased significantly in Ras Laffan and Al Thakhira down to zero, whereas the maximum permissible limit is 30 mg/L. Concentrations of suspended solids ranged from a maximum limit of 27.4 mg/L in Al Khor to a minimum limit of 6.9 mg/L in Ras Laffan. In general, the rates recorded in all areas were well below the maximum allowed permissible limit of 30 mg/L.

Table
(14.1)*Concentration of natural nutrients in Qatari coastal waters by location (2017)*

Area	Practical Salinity Unit (PSU)	pH	Nitrite (mg/L)	Nitrate (mg/L)	Silicate (mg/L)	Phosphate (mg/L)	Suspended Solids (mg/L)
Maximum allowed	33 - 45	6.5 - 8.3	35.0	100.0	900.0	30.0	30.0
Khor Al Udeid	59.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	ND	22.6
Mesaieed	48.4	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	ND	14.4
Al Wakra	48.4	8.1	0.0	NM	0.2	ND	16.0
Ras Abu Fontas	48.5	NM	0.0	NM	0.1	ND	9.3
Doha	47.4	8.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	ND	20.5
Al Khor	51.1	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	ND	27.4
Al Dhakhira	51.1	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	NM
Ras Laffan	47.4	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9
Ras Rokn	47.5	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	ND	11.0
Dokhan	61.0	7.9	ND	0.0	0.0	ND	14.9
Salwa	62.9	7.8	ND	0.0	0.1	ND	9.3

ND: Not detected

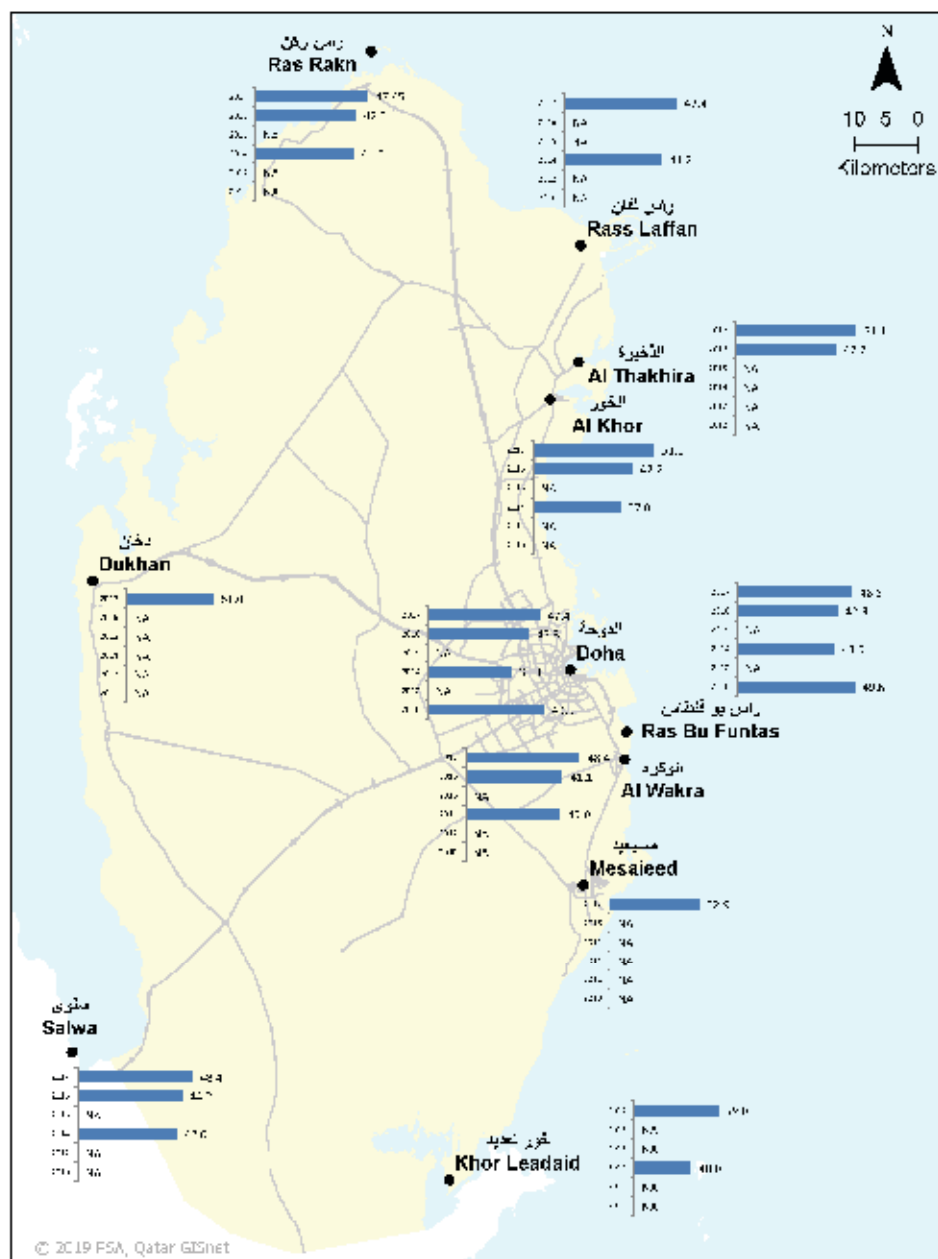
NM: Not measured

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment.

The levels of natural nutrients Qatari waters is expected in to remain at normal levels in the coming years, especially with the implementation of a comprehensive integrated plan to monitor the quality of coastal and marine waters within the Second National Development Strategy 2018-2022 by the Ministry of Municipality and Environment with the support of Qatar Petroleum.

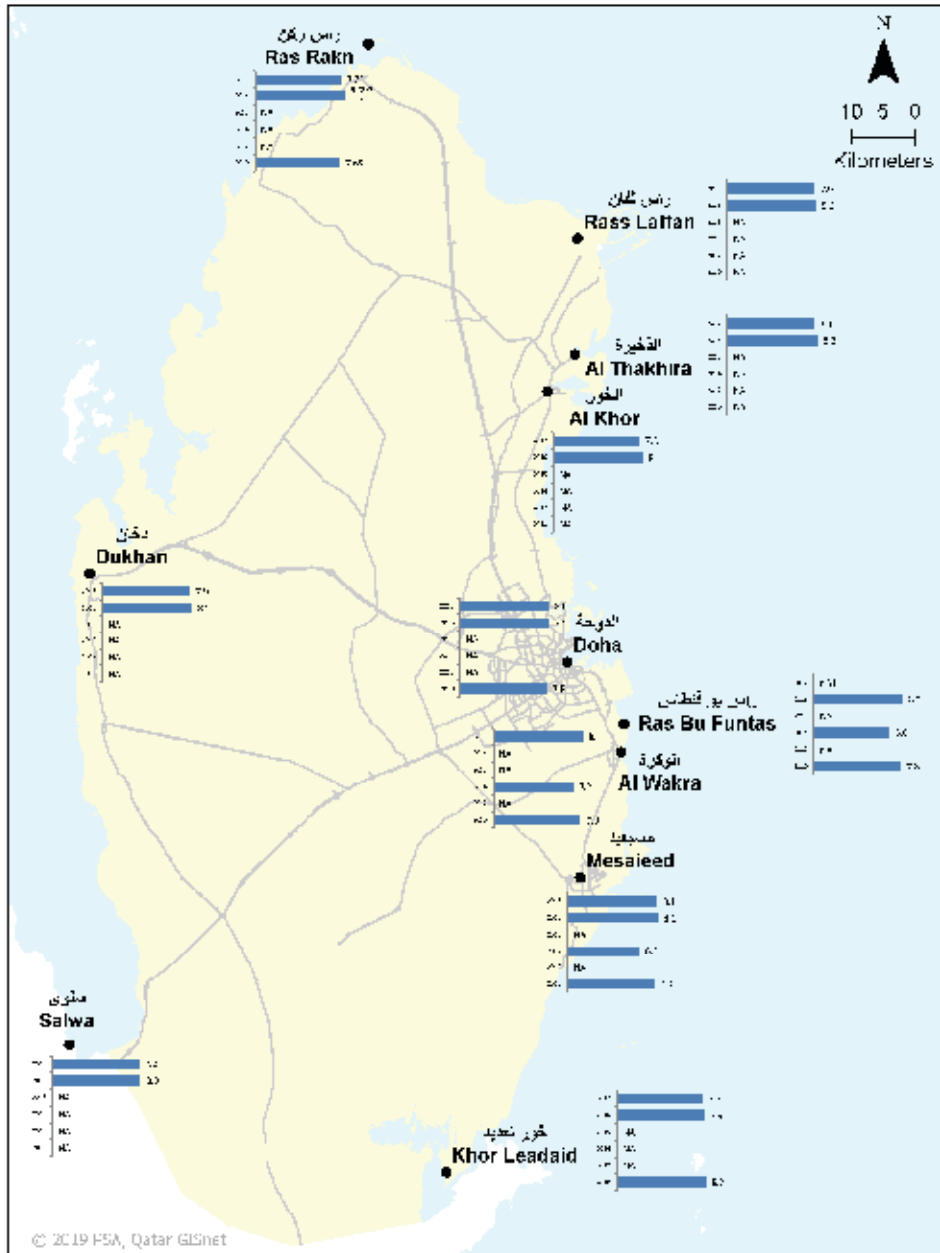


Map (14.1): Level of salinity in Qatar's coastal waters (2010-2017)



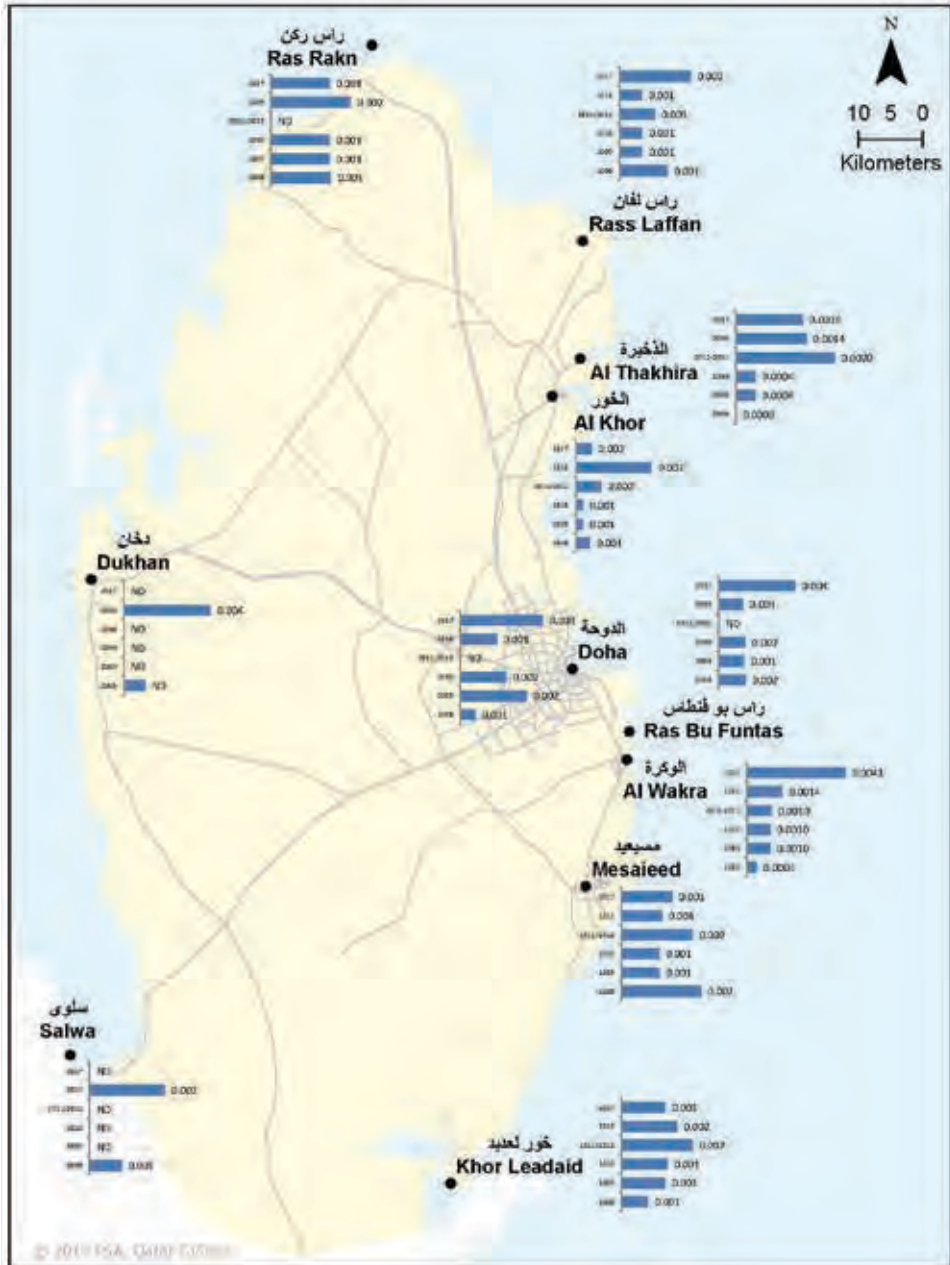
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Map (14.2): Level of pH in Qatar's coastal waters (2010-2017)

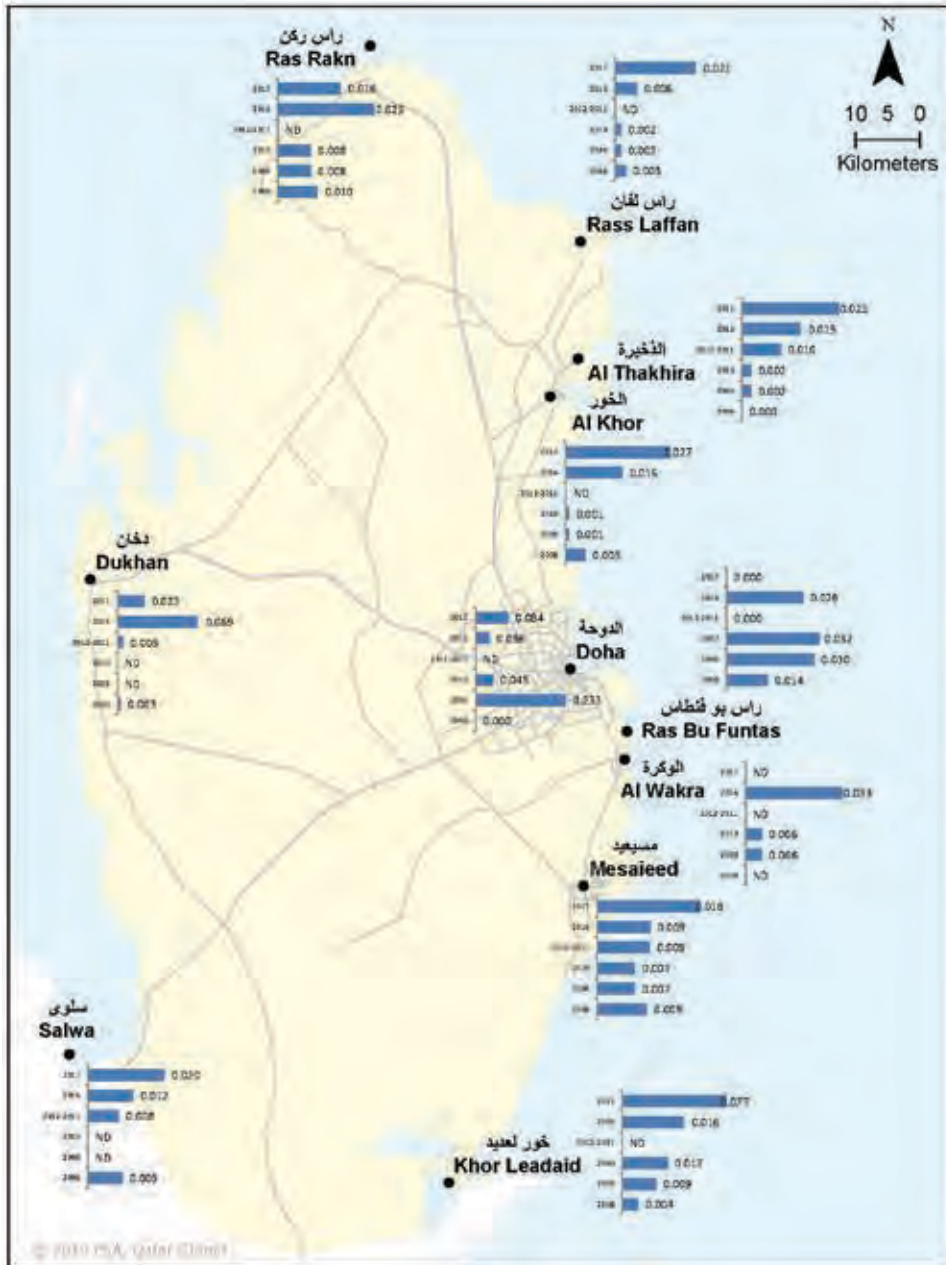




Map (14.3): Concentration of nitrite in Qatari coastal waters (2010-2017)

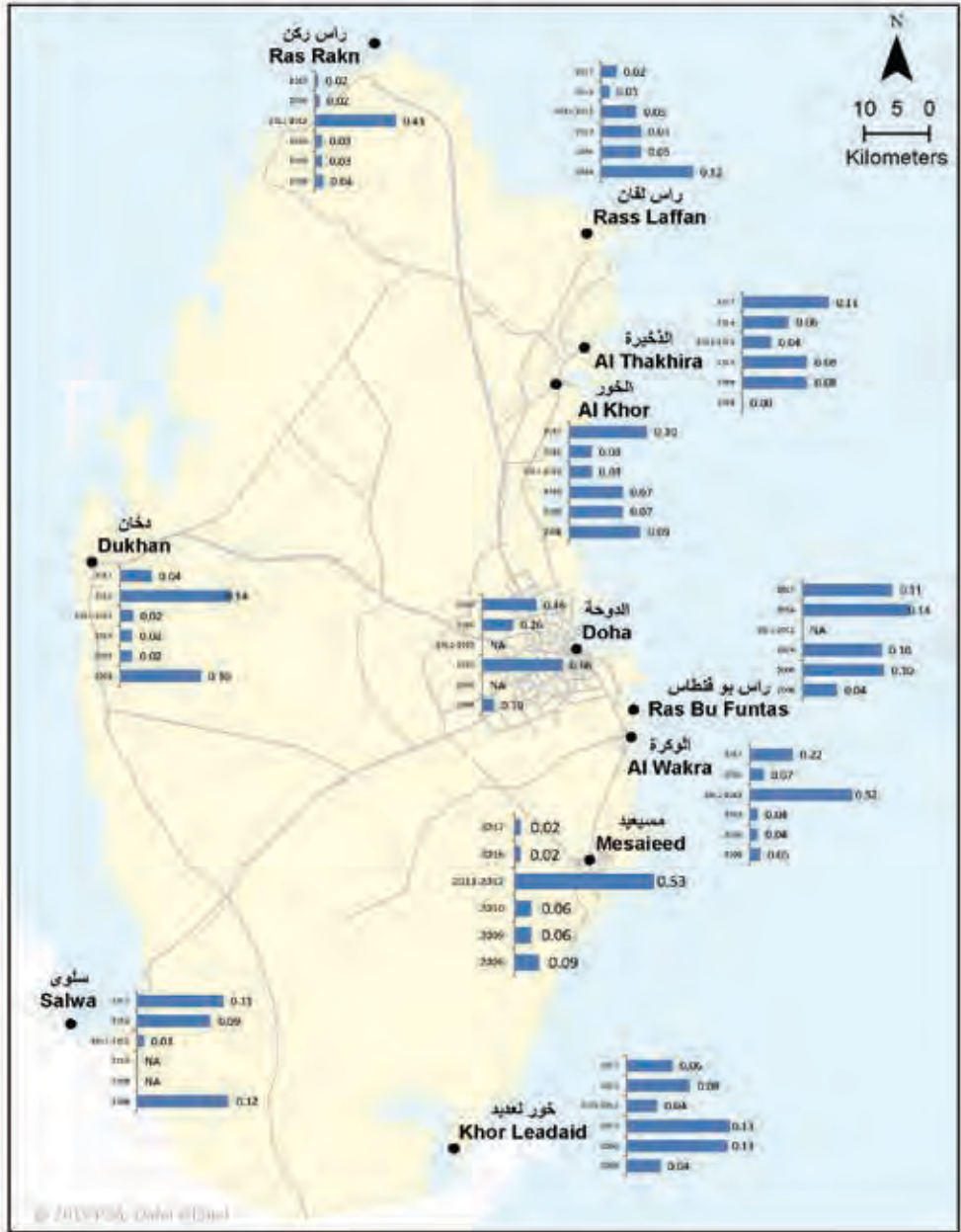


Map (14.4): Concentration of nitrate in Qatari coastal waters (2010-2017)

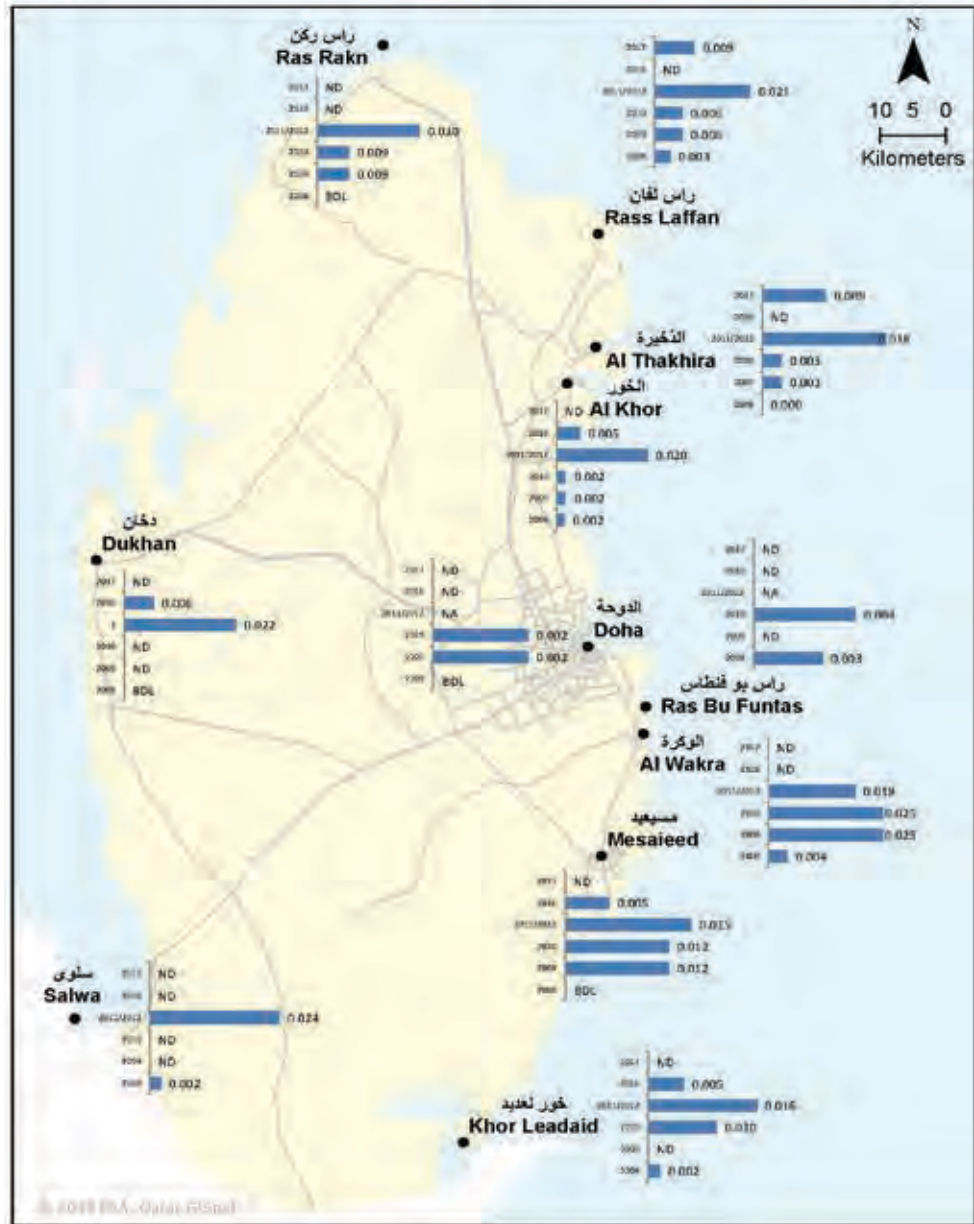




Map (14.5): Concentration of silicate in Qatari coastal waters (2010-2017)

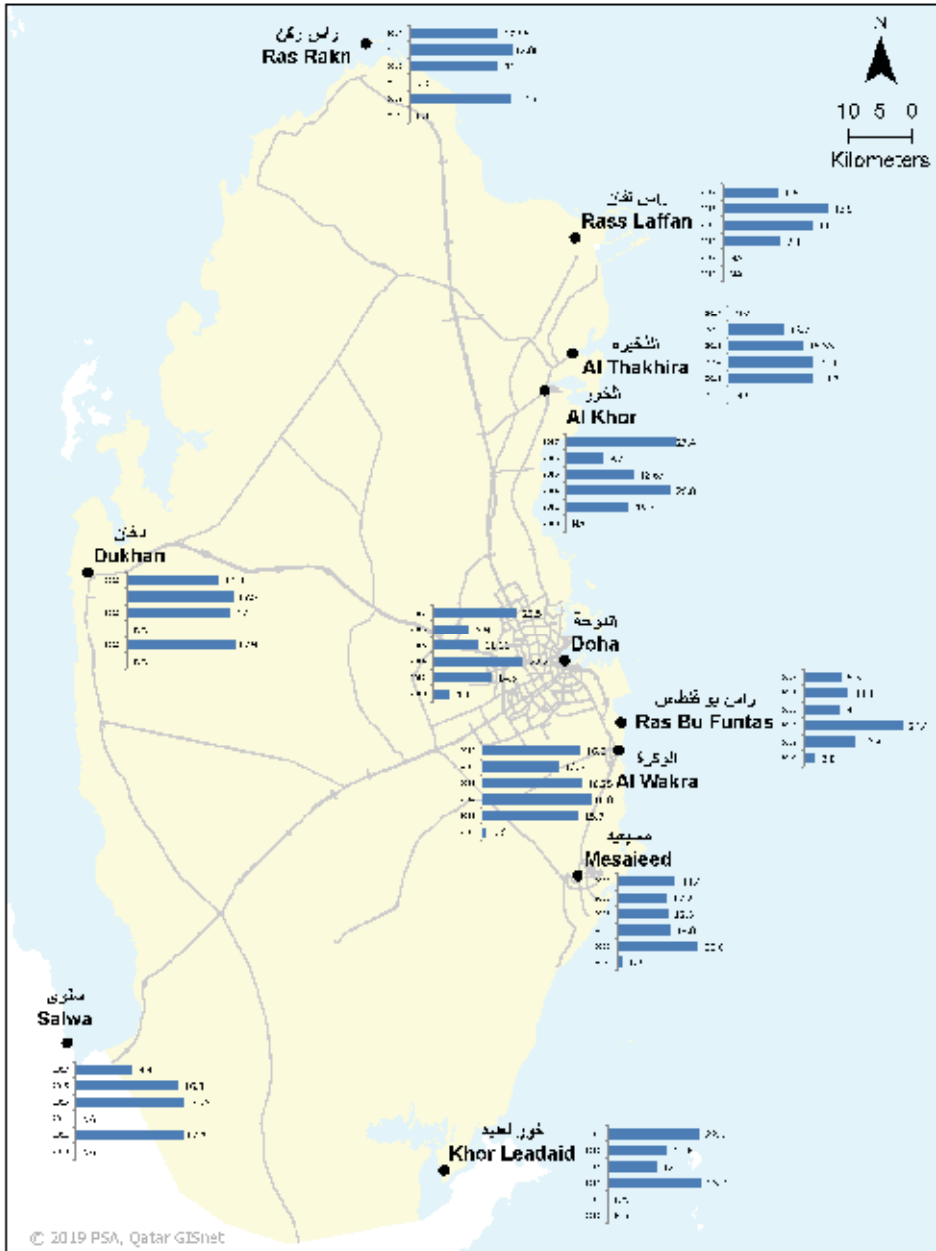


Map (14.6): Concentration of phosphate in Qatari coastal waters (2010-2017)





Map (14.7): Total suspended solids in Qatari coastal waters (2010-2017)



Statistics indicate that the total quantities of marine debris increased during the period 2012-2015, rising from 1,950 tons in 2012 to 3,650 tons in 2017, an increase of about 87.2%. At the same time, wood and oil residues declined between 2012 and 2015 by 20% and 45.5%, respectively, whereas beach waste increased by 356.2% between 2012 and 2017.

*Table
(14.2)*

Marine debris and waste quantities by type in tons (2012 -2018)

Year	Wood Residues	Coastal Waste	Oil Residues	Total
2012	50	800	1,100	1,950
2013	45	700	1,050	1,795
2014	65	550	1,200	1,815
2015	40	500	1,600	2,140
2016	...	3650	...	3,650
2017	...	3650	...	3,650
2018	12	2816	...	2,828

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment.

It should be noted that the increasing wood residues, beach waste and oil residues have a significant impact on the marine environment and its biodiversity, which requires the competent authorities to take practical and concrete measures to reduce them to ensure the sustainability of the coastal areas and to preserve the safety of the environment.

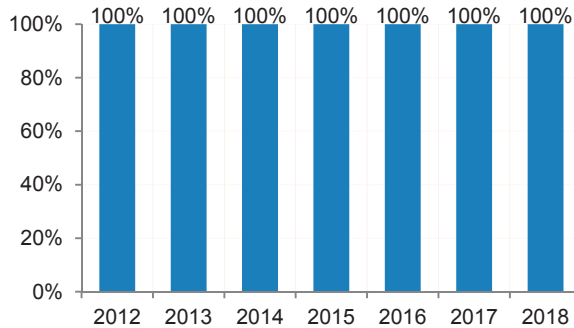
Target (14-2): By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14-2-1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches

The Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan aims to preserve natural resources, safeguard marine features and streamline economic development opportunities such as fisheries, environmental tourism, land reclamation and marine infrastructure. This can be achieved through the analysis of marine sources in coastal areas; protection and sustainability of biodiversity; protection of cultural values and heritage; management and regulation of access to coastal areas and recreational uses to minimize negative impacts; understanding physical processes and development strategies to reduce risks that may result from climate changes, such as increasing temperature and rising sea water levels; and development of appropriate land use on coastal areas. The proportion of economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches amounted to 100 % during 2012-2018.



Figure (14.1): Proportion of economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches (2012-2018)



Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment.

Within the framework of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan, Qatar has enacted several legislations related to investments in coastal areas and seas including the Environmental Protection Law No. 30 of 2005 and its by-laws. Moreover, line institutions produced the following reports:

- Environmental Sensitivity Mapping Report of the eastern coast of Qatar
- Environmental Sensitivity Mapping Report of the western coast of Qatar and Halul Island
- Fishery Monitoring Program (fishing limits, compensation plans, catch capacity)
- Trends in the conditions of coastal and marine biodiversity
- Population-related pressures, adjusted beach length (km²) and area of reclaimed land.
- Risks of climate change

Needless to say that the sustainable management of these coastal areas must be carried out through the cooperative path among the competent authorities, in which all the governmental, private and civil society sectors participate as development partners in this vital project. The cooperative path of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan includes many strategies for the activities in an ongoing cycle of information collection and scientific analysis, development and implementation of appropriate land use and planning policies for coastal areas, management of social entertainment areas, monitoring and reporting.

Target (14-3): Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14-3-1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

Data on the average pH of marine water recorded in stations across different areas of Qatar indicate that the average pH was lowest (7.7 g/L) at Khor Al Udeid station and highest (8.1 g/L) at MUSAIEED and Al Wakra stations. All data registered did not exceed the maximum permissible range of 6.5-8.3 g/L in line with the Qatari Law no. 3 of 2005.

Table (14.3) *Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations (2010-2017)*

	2010	2014	2016	2017
Khor Al Udeid	8.0	ND	8.0	7.7
Mesaieed	7.8	6.5	8.1	8.1
Al Wakra	7.9	7.2	NM	8.1
Ras Abu Fontas	7.8	6.8	8.0	NM
Doha	7.8	ND	8.0	8.0
Khor	-	ND	8.1	7.8
Al Dhakhira	-	ND	8.1	7.8
Ras Laffan	-	ND	8.0	7.9
Ras Rohn	7.7	ND	8.1	7.8
Dokhan	-	-	8.1	7.9
Salwa	-	-	7.9	7.8

NM: Not measured.

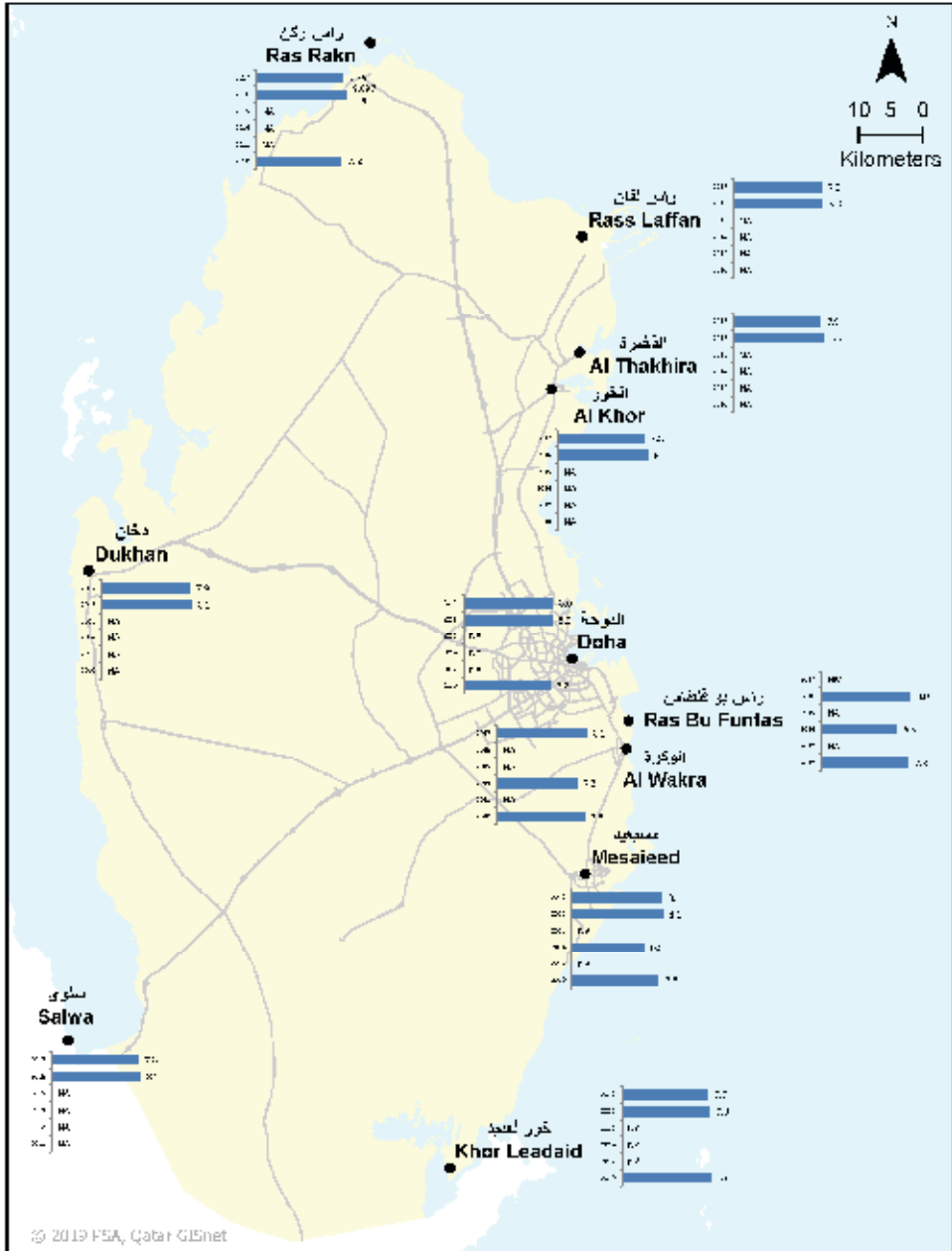
ND: Not detected.

The maximum permissible limit according to Qatari law No. 3 of 2005 for mean pH is 6.5-8.3 g/L

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment.



Map (14.8): Average pH in Qatari coastal waters (2010-2017)



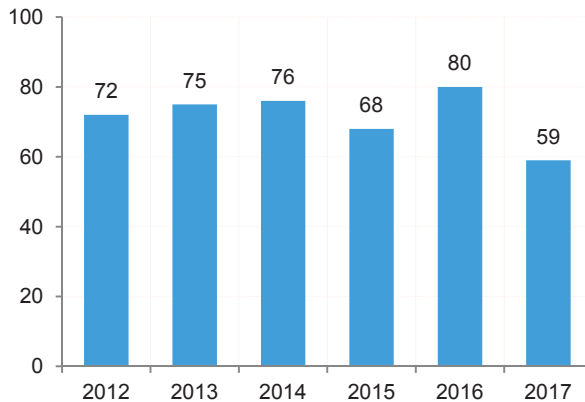
Target (14-4): By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14-4-1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Fisheries contribute significantly to food security, livelihoods and the national economy. However, if they are not sustainably managed, they can destroy fish habitats, reduce biodiversity and disrupt ecosystems performance, leaving negative impacts on sustainable economic and social development.

The proportion of fish stocks within the safe biological levels in the State of Qatar witnessed a positive development during the period 2012-2016, rising from 72% in 2012 to 80% in 2016; an increase of 11.1%. This is attributed to the completion of many fishery development projects, such as the aquaculture project for some local marine fish species, which reflected positively on the level of biological sustainability. However, the situation changed in 2017, where the percentage dropped to 59%, which is less than 66.9% globally, due to illegal fishing and over-exploitation of marine fish stocks.

Figure (14.2): Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (2012-2017)



Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment

In order to achieve a healthy balance in the State, it is imperative to maintain fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels at or above biomass level, which can produce the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY).



Target (14-5): By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14-5-1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

In 2017, the area of the marine reserves was 720.33 km², including Khor Al Udeid and Al-Dhakhira reserves. Khor Al Udeid Reserve is one of the largest marine reserves, with an area of 540 km², i.e. 75% of Qatar's total marine reserves. The coverage of protected marine areas remained at 6.3% for the period 2012-2018.

Figure (14.3): Area of Marine Reserves in Km² (2012 -2018)

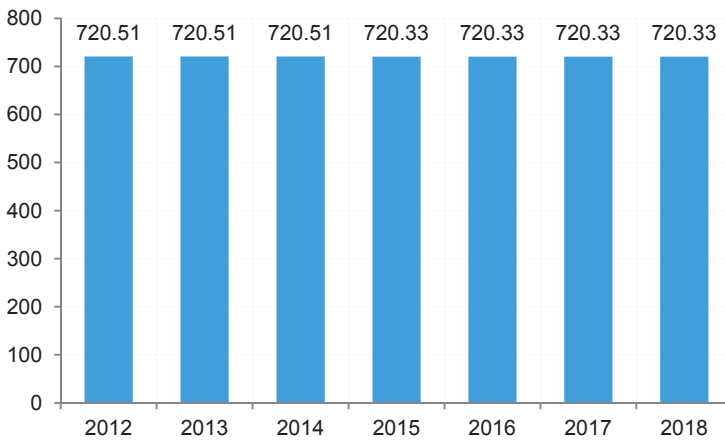


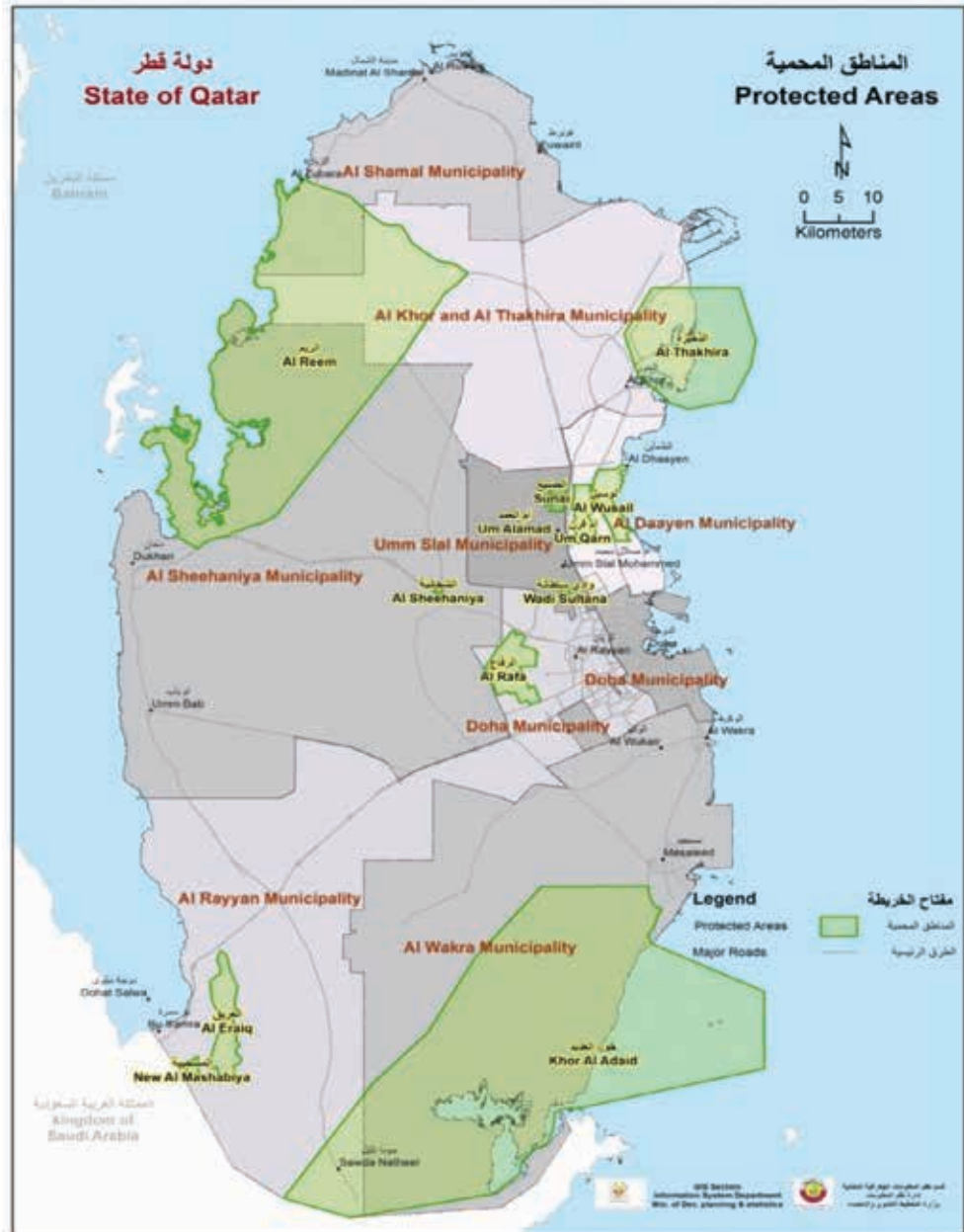
Table (14.4)

Coverage of protected marine areas (2012-2018)

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Area in km ²	721	721	720	720	720	720	720
Coverage of protected marine areas	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment.

Map (14.9): The area of terrestrial and marine reserves in the State of Qatar (2018)





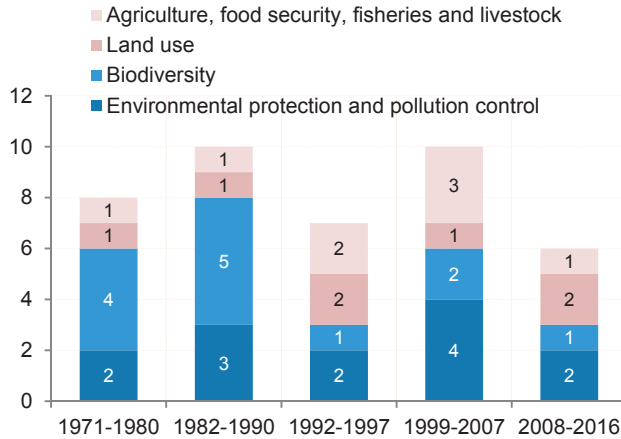
Target (14-6): By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

14-6-1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

Since its establishment in 1971, the State of Qatar has sought to accede to all international, Gulf and regional conventions and protocols, as well as signing several bilateral agreements. This has contributed to the implementation of international mechanisms aimed at combating illegal and unregulated fishing. The total number of environmental agreements signed by the State of Qatar is 42, namely; 22 international agreements, 8 multilateral agreements, 8 Gulf agreements, 2 regional agreements, 2 bilateral agreements and 1 international protocol. Environmental agreements by environmental field are divided as: 13 agreements on environmental protection and pollution control, 7 agreements on biodiversity, 2 agreements on land use, 6 agreements on agriculture, food security, fisheries and animal husbandry, 6 agreements on response to natural and technical disasters, 3 agreements on climate change, 2 agreements on waste, and 1 agreement on water.

Table (14.5) *Progress by Qatar in the implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (2015-2018)*

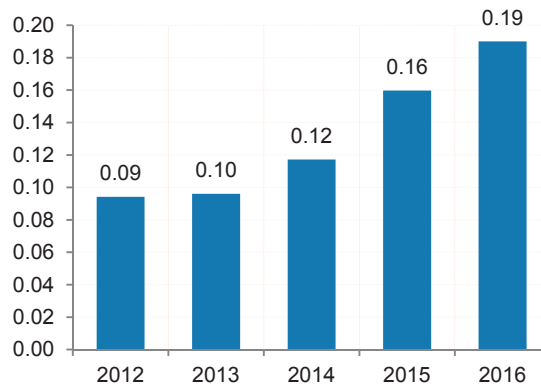
Description	2015 - 2018
Qatar's progress in the implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Qatar's fishing fleet is of a traditional type and operates only in Qatari territorial waters. The State does not have vessels operating outside territorial or international waters. In addition, the State's fishing ports have not received any fishing vessels operating outside Qatar's territorial waters.

Figure (14.4): Agreements ratified by the State of Qatar by environmental field (1971- 2016)

Target (14-7): By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14-7-1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing states, least developed countries and all countries

The indicator of sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing states, least developed countries and all countries increased from 0.09% in 2012 to 0.19% in 2016.

Figure (14.5): Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing states, least developed countries and all countries (2012-2016)

Source: PSA.



Target (14-b): Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14-b-1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal / regulatory / policy / institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

A strategic plan for the development of the fisheries sector was developed within Qatar National Development Strategy 2011-2016, which included two main projects, namely the project of improving production technology, and the projects of revision and enhancement of the legislation related to the exploitation of fishery resources, based mainly on measures to protect and develop water resources, such as the currently applied reduction of fishing effort during the breeding season for benthic fish.

The legal and institutional framework that guarantees and protects the right of access to fisheries is enforced in the State of Qatar.

Table (14.6) *Progress by Qatar in the application of a legal /regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries (2012-2017)*

2015	2016	2017
-Continue to implement Law No. (4) of 1983 on the exploitation and protection of living aquatic resources in Qatar.	-Minister of Municipality and Environment's Resolution No. 274 on the export of fish.	-Continue to implement the Minister of Municipality and Environment's Resolution No. 274 on the export of fish
- Continue to implement Ministerial Resolution No. (22) of 2011 on the regulation of crab fishing.	-Continue to implement Law No. (4) of 1983 on the exploitation and protection of living aquatic resources in Qatar.	- Continue to implement Law No. (4) of 1983 on the exploitation and protection of living aquatic resources in Qatar.
- Minister of Environment's Resolution No. (55) on the regulation of kingfish fishing.	-Continue to implement the Ministerial Resolution No. (22) of 2011 on the regulation of crab fishing.	- Continue to implement the Ministerial Resolution No. (22) of 2011 on the regulation of crab fishing.
- Minister of Environment's Resolution No. (86) on the regulation of the practice of some marine fishing work.	-Continue to implement the Minister of Environment's Resolution No. (55) on the regulation of kingfish fishing.	- Continue to implement the Minister of Environment's Resolution No. (55) on the regulation of kingfish fishing.
- Organizing periodic monthly meetings of the Committee for Living Aquatic Resources, which includes representatives from all fisheries stakeholders.	-Continue to implement the Minister of Environment's Resolution No. (86) on the regulation of the practice of some fishing work.	- Continue to implement the Minister of Environment's Resolution No. (86) on the regulation of the practice of some fishing work.
	-Organizing periodic monthly meetings of the Commission on Living Aquatic Resources, which includes representatives from all relevant fisheries sectors.	- Organizing periodic monthly meetings of the Commission on Living Aquatic Resources, which includes representatives from all relevant fisheries sectors.

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment



Target (14.c): Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"

14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

This indicator does not apply to the State of Qatar.

The State of Qatar has achieved most of the targets related to SDG 14 "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development". It has conserved and sustainably managed coastal areas through the promulgation of laws, legislation and decisions in support of environmental sustainability approaches. The percentage of economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches reached 100%. Qatar has also ratified international and regional environmental conventions and protocols aimed at conserving marine ecosystems.

Qatar is facing the challenge of preserving fish stocks in light of the decline in the fish stock index within the biologically sustainable levels that reached 59%, which is less than the global average of 7.9%.

15 LIFE
ON LAND





Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 15 focuses on managing forests sustainably, restoring degraded lands and successfully combating desertification, reducing degraded natural habitats and ending biodiversity loss. All of these efforts in combination will help ensure that livelihoods are preserved for those that depend directly on forests and other ecosystems, that biodiversity will thrive, and that the benefits of these natural resources will be enjoyed for generations to come.

Target (15-1): By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15-1-1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

There are no forests in the state of Qatar in the wild areas, while the mangrove forests are located in the coastal areas, which amounted to about 9 km² in 2015. Most of the mangrove forests are located in the north of the city of Al Khor. They are natural forests extending over vast areas, reflecting an attractive variation with the vast desert area. This wide range of green spaces attracts resident and migratory birds such as flamingos and herons.

<i>Table (15.1) Mangrove Area km² (2010 and 2015)</i>	
2010	2015
7,31	9

Source: Geographic Information Systems Network, PSA

It is worth mentioning that the importance of the mangrove plants, whose lengths range from 44 to 60 cm, lies in the fact that it stabilizes the soil, protects the beaches from erosion and improves the conditions of fishery development. The mangroves are considered breeding grounds for many fish, some of which are of economic importance to the State of Qatar, such as the long tail silver-biddy. In addition, the mangrove leaves decompose by the bacteria into primary organic compounds that benefit various species of marine organisms. The environment of the mangrove plant is considered suitable for many species of marine organisms, such as fish, shrimps, algae, crustaceans, fungi, worms and others.

Target (15-3): By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

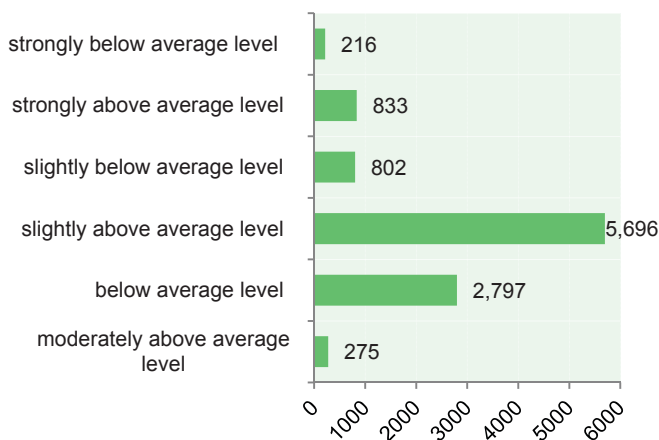
15-3-1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

Land degradation refers to the temporary or permanent deterioration or total loss of the productive capacity and biological diversity of lands. This includes all lands, whether they are agricultural lands (irrigated or rainfed), grazing lands or forests.

The total degraded land area in Qatar was 10,619 km² in 2005, accounting for 92.8% of total land area. Land degradation can be attributed to several reasons, namely:

- Low levels of groundwater and its increased salinity year after year.
- Degradation of irrigated land due to increased salinity.
- Creeping of the sand on desertified farmland.
- Desertification by water erosion.
- Degradation of pasturelands that are basically of fragile characteristics.
- Human intervention in the environment of Qatar.

Figure (15.1): Area of degraded land by degradation level in km² (2005)



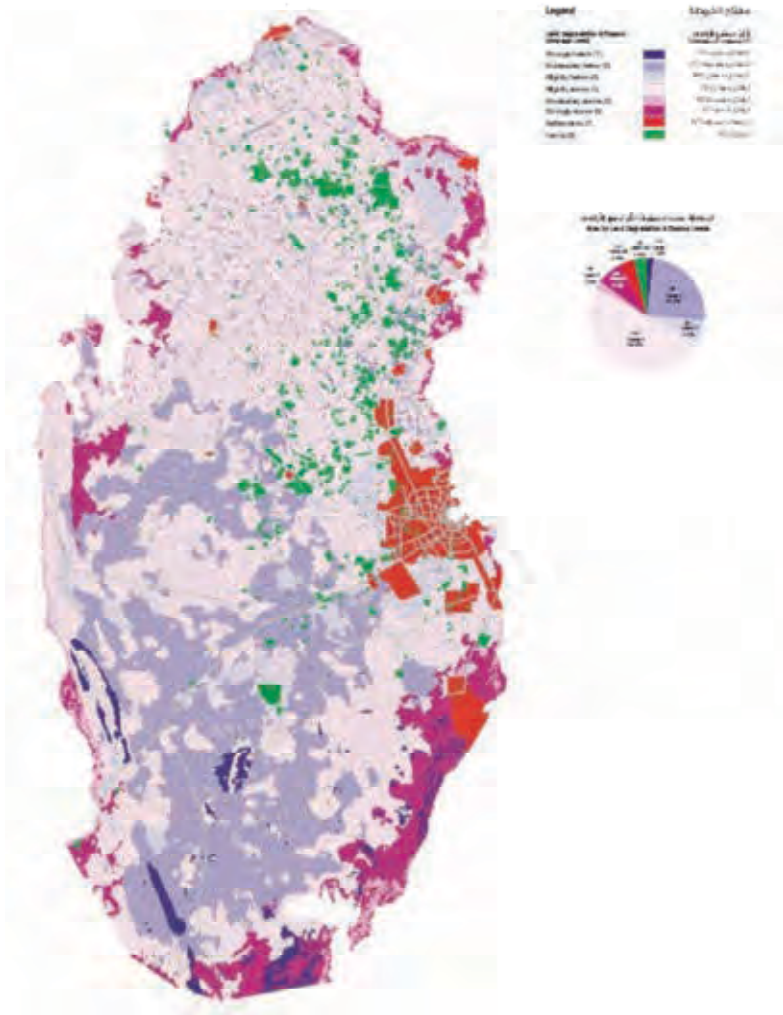
Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment.



Considering the area of the degraded lands by level of degradation, we find that the land degradation slightly above average amounts to 53.6%, followed by the land degradation below average by 26.3%, then the land degradation strongly above average by 7.8%, the land degradation below average by 7.5%, the land degradation moderately above average level by 2.6%, and finally the land degradation strongly below average.

It is noteworthy that Qatar has adopted some policies to overcome land degradation by implementing several projects to establish a database on various natural resources, such as the Hydrological Survey Project, Integrated Water and Land Use Projects and the Agriculture and Water Resources Development Project.

Map (15.1): Area of degraded lands in Qatar, 2005



Target (15.4): By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15-4-1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

This indicator does not apply to the State of Qatar.

15-4-2 Mountain Green Cover Index

This indicator does not apply to the State of Qatar.

Target (15-5): Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15-5-1 Red List Index

The Red List of Threatened Species is a classification and study list of the conservation status of plant and animal species founded in 1963, and issued by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the official conservation authority for species in the world. By such list, IUCN aims to have the category of every species re-evaluated every five years if possible, or at least every ten years.

The Red List of the number of threatened flora and fauna species in the State of Qatar for 2017 included about 10 species, namely 5 flora species that include, Qatari Ghaf trees, Al-Ghadha (Haloxylon), Jorawa (Glossonema Adule), Al Markh (Leptadenia) and Al Bamber (Cordia Myxa), and 5 fauna species that include; wild rabbit, dhab lizard, gerbil, wild hedgehog, and wild fox. The Red List Index for Threatened Species remained below the upper limit of 1, not exceeding 0.84 for the period 2015-2017.

Table (15.2) **Red List Index (2015-2017)**

Description	2015	2016	2017
Red List Index	0.84	0.84	0.83
Red List Index (Upper limit)	1	1	1
Red List Index (Lower limit)	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment.

In order to promote the conservation and preservation of biodiversity and the development of future visions, objectives and projects related to biodiversity, Qatar developed in 2004 the First National Biodiversity Strategy, which was later updated by the Second National Biodiversity Strategy (2015-2025), to contribute to strike a balance between Qatar's large sustainable development components, so as to



alleviate high pressures on biodiversity components, including ecosystems, animals, plants and fungi.

It should be noted that the number of ongoing activities that meet the objectives of Qatar's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity reached 14 projects and programs that serve the conservation and development of biodiversity, animal genetic resources, the wild plant environment and combating desertification.

Target (15-6): Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15-6-1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits.

On 27 January 2017, the State of Qatar ratified the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of their Utilization annexed to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Qatar adopted the legislative, administrative and policy frameworks for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. Qatar also ratified the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (HGHKQLHL 1/7/2008) as well as the Cartagena Protocol on 14 March 2007. The State of Qatar has adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure the sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources throughout the period 2012-2018.

Table (15.3) *Adoption of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits (2012-2018)*

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Adoption of legislative frameworks (yes / no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adoption of administrative frameworks (yes / no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adoption of Policies (yes / no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The total number of permits for the collection of genetic resources (flora) granted to universities, private institutions and research centers in the State of Qatar during the period (2015-2017) reached 25 permits; 2 permits in 2014, 9 permits in 2015 and 2017 and 7 permits in 2016.

Table (15.4) *Number of permits granted to universities and research Institutions (2012-2017)*

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
No. of permits	2	9	7	9

...: System was not available

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment.

Target (15-7): Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15-7-1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was illicitly hunted or trafficked

The proportion of illegally traded wildlife in the State of Qatar declined from 0.3% in 2015 to 0.1% in 2017. The trading was 9 out of 2,713 in 2015, decreasing to 10 out of 2,843 species in 2017.

Table (15.5) Proportion of traded wildlife that was illicitly hunted or trafficked (2015-2017)

Description		2015	2016	2017
Traded wildlife	Legally	2,704	4,299	2,840
	Illegally	9	10	3
	Total	2,713	4,309	2,843
Proportion of wildlife illegally trafficked %		0.3%	0.2%	0.1%

Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment and PSA calculations.

The staff of the CITES Unit in the Department of Environmental Protection, Protected Areas and Wildlife of the Ministry of Municipality and Environment at all land, sea and air ports of Qatar prevent the smuggling of any flora and fauna species or products into or out of the country in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. The State also issued Law No. (4) of 2002 on the Regulation of Hunting of Wild Animals including Mammals, Birds and Reptiles, as well as Law No. (19) of 2004 on the Conservation of Wildlife and its Natural Habitats. Qatar also issued passports to falcons so as to prevent their entry or exit through customs ports except through the presentation of the required documents, which confirms the interest of the State to protect all endangered flora and fauna species.

The State of Qatar cooperates with the INTERPOL and the States Parties to CITES Agreement to exchange information and ensure implementation of proper procedures and documentation relating to fungal organisms introduced into the State, as well as the ratification of the GCC Convention on the Conservation of Wildlife and its Natural Habitats by Decree No. (43) of 2003.

Target (15-8): By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15-8-1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species

National legislation relevant to the control of invasive alien species is available in Qatar along with sufficient financial resources to prevent or control invasive alien species throughout the period (2012-2018).



Table (15.6) *Availability of relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species (2012-2018)*

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
National legislation for the prevention or control of invasive alien species (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Thus, the target of "introducing measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species and control or eradicate the priority species" has been fully achieved 8 years ahead of deadline.

Target (15-c): Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

15-c-1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

The proportion of illegally trade wildlife in the State of Qatar was about 0.1% in 2017, compared to 0.3% in 2015. The trading was limited to 9 out of 2,713 species in 2015, while it was 3 out of 2,843 species in 2017.

Table (15.7) *Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (2015-2017)*

Description	2015	2016	2017	
Traded wildlife	Legally	2,704	4,299	2,840
	Illegally	9	10	3
	Total	2,713	4,309	2,843
Proportion of wildlife illicitly trafficked %	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	

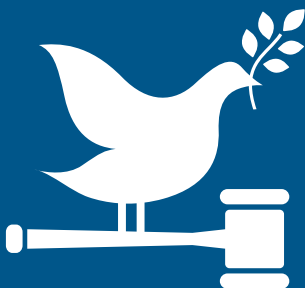
Source: Ministry of Municipality and Environment and PSA calculations.

The State of Qatar cooperates with the international community and organizations concerned with the implementation of the CITES Convention, which regulates international trade in endangered wild fauna and flora, and supports international efforts to reduce poaching and trafficking of wildlife.



In short, the State of Qatar has succeeded in achieving some of the targets associated with SDG 15, as Qatar has acceded to several conventions on biodiversity conservation such as the International Convention on Biological Diversity in 1996, the International Convention to Combat Desertification in 1999, and the International Convention for the Regulation of Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) in 2001 and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in 2007. Qatar has also established the second National Strategy for Biodiversity (2015-2025), which includes the implementation of programs and projects that contribute to ending biodiversity loss.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS





Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 16 envisages peaceful and inclusive societies based on respect for human rights, the rule of law, good governance at all levels, and transparent, effective and accountable institutions.

The State of Qatar has worked to develop the legislative and institutional infrastructure aimed at building a society where the values of equality, justice and non-marginalization prevail to promote human rights. In 2003, Qatar launched the National Strategy on the Fight Against Trafficking of Human Beings, and the State has made remarkable efforts to strengthen the fight against trafficking in human beings at the legislative, awareness or institutional levels. The State has also adopted programs and activities to improve the performance of institutions concerned with strengthening the rule of law to emphasize the right of equal access to justice for all.

Target (16-1): Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16-1-1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

The number of murder victims in the State of Qatar increased from 0.2 per 100,000 population in 2015 to 0.4 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2018, a rise of 100 per cent. The rate is higher in males compared to females, reaching (0.5) per hundred thousand people in 2018 compared to (0.0) in females.

<i>Table (16.1) Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex (2015-2018)</i>		2015	2016	2017	2018
Sex					
Males		0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
Females		0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0
Total		0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4

Source: Ministry of Interior and PSA calculations

The number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 inhabitants increases as the age progresses, with the highest rate at the age group (15-64) years (0.4) in 2018, and was zero for the age group less than (15) years, as well as the age group (65) years and above.

Table (16.2) *Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex (2015-2018)*

Sex	Age Group	2015	2016	2017	2018
Males	Less than 15 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	15-64 years	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5
	65 years and above	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Females	Less than 15 years	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
	15-64 years	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0
	65 years and above	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	Less than 15 years	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
	15-64 years	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
	65 years and above	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ministry of Interior and PSA calculations

16-1-2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

The State of Qatar is classified among countries that are free from all types of conflicts, which is reflected in the index of the number of deaths related to conflicts, as it was zero during the period (2015-2018). This is largely due to the prevailing of justice, toleration and security in the Qatari society.

Table (16.3) *Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population (2012-2018)*

2015	2016	2017	2018
0	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Interior

What distinguishes the State of Qatar is that it was proactive in reducing the number of deaths in conflict zones through mediation between the conflicting parties in many countries of the world, contributing to the establishment of security and stability. This has been positively reflected in reducing deaths resulting from armed conflicts.

16-1-3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

The number of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence increased from 922 people in 2015 to 1,038 in 2018. The number of males is higher than that of females, amounting to 610 people, at a relative importance of 58.8% of the total in 2018. Nevertheless, the proportion of population subjected to violence in all its forms remains very low in the State of Qatar, not exceeding 0.1%.



Table (16.4) *Number and proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence by sex (2015-2018)*

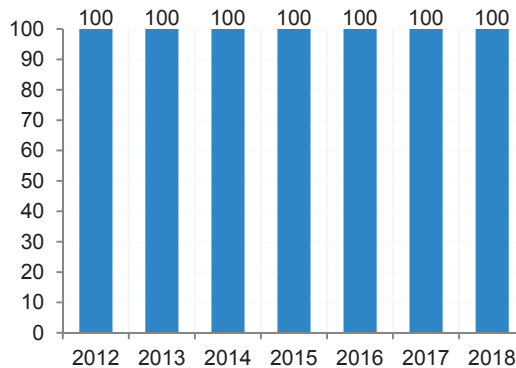
Description		2015	2016	2017	2018
Number	Number of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence	922	1,284	1,237	1,038
	Males	641	924	847	610
	Females	281	360	390	428
Proportion to total population	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Males	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Females	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Ministry of Interior and PSA calculations

16-1-4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live in

All population of Qatar, both citizens and expatriates, feel safe and secure when moving and walking around the area they live in day and night. This is mainly attributed to the success of the plans and programs adopted by the Ministry of Interior to maintain security throughout the country. This is confirmed by the statistical data on the percentage of the population who feel safe walking alone around the area they live in, with a proportion of 100% throughout the period (2012-2018).

Figure (16.1): *Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (2012-2018)*



It is worth mentioning that Qatar is at the forefront of the region in the Peace Index of the Institute for Economics and Peace, as it is ranked among the countries with high security and peace in the Global Peace Index 2018.

Target (16-2): End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16-2-1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month

The percentage of children aged 2-14 years who experienced non-violent disciplining was 39.6%. The percentage was higher among females (41.5%) than among males (37.9%), and was higher in the age group (5-9) years, reaching 42.5%, while it was lower in the age group (2-4) years, reaching 36.5%. The percentage went up as the level of education of the head of family rose, reaching 42.7% when the head of the family held a university degree and above.

As for psychological punishment, the percentage of children aged 2-14 years who were subjected to psychological punishment reached 37.9%. It was higher among males (46.4%) than among females (39.8%) and it increased as age increased, reaching 47.4% among children in the age group (10-14) years compared to 35.4% in the age group (2-4) years. The psychological punishment increased as the educational level of the head of family decreased. It reached 50% when the head of family had primary or no education.

The percentage of children aged 2-14 years who experienced severe physical punishment reached about 6.4% for all age groups. It increased as the age of the child declined, reaching 8.5% in the age group (2-4) years). It was also higher when the head of family had no education, reaching 15.6%.

The percentage of children aged (2-14) years who experienced any physical punishment amounted to 34.3%, and it was higher for males (37.7%) compared to females (30.4%). Age wise, it reached 35.6% for the age group (10-14) years, and 35.2% for the age group (2-4) years, while it declined for the age group (5-9) years, reaching 32.5%. The percentage increased close to 50% as the level of education of the head of family decreased for the age group (2-4) years.

Table (16.5) *Proportion of children aged 2-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression (2012)*

Statement		Proportion of children aged 2-14 years who experienced:				
		Non-violent disciplining	Physical punishment	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method [1]
				Any	Severe	
Gender	Males	37.9	46.4	37.7	6.6	53.1
	Females	41.5	39.8	30.4	6.1	46.3
Age	2-4 years	36.5	35.4	35.2	8.5	46.5
	5-9 years	42.5	43.2	32.5	5.4	49.0
	10-14 years	38.1	47.4	35.7	6.3	52.6



Table (16.5) Proportion of children aged 2-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression (2012)

Statement		Proportion of children aged 2-14 years who experienced:				
		Non-violent disciplining	Physical punishment	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method [1]
				Any	Severe	
Educational level of Head of Family	None	28.4	56.5	49.3	15.6	62.9
	Primary	25.5	58.5	47.2	4.5	64.9
	Preparatory	33.9	55.4	40.1	6.9	60.2
	Secondary	39.0	45.8	37.1	7.9	54.4
	University and above	42.7	38.4	30.2	5.2	44.6
Proportion of children aged 2-14 years who experienced:		39.6	37.9	46.4	37.7	6.6
Total		39.6	43.3	34.3	6.4	49.9

Source: PSA, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

It is expected that the proportion of children aged 2-14 years who experience any violent or non-violent disciplining or psychological and/or physical punishment will decline due to the intensification of counseling and education in schools and the increasing educational level of heads of family in the coming years, as well as the development of the school disciplining system to become a preventive and non-punitive behavioral correction system, along with the intensification of listening quotas, and the enhancement of students' self-confidence and raising awareness of their positive aspects.

16-2-2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

The number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population in the State of Qatar was zero for the whole period (2012-2018), due to the efforts exerted by the State institutions in preventing, suppressing and punishing the crime of human trafficking. Qatar has joined the international community in ratifying the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. At the legislative level, the State has enacted several anti-trafficking legislation. At the institutional level, the State has established the National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, which provides training to combat human trafficking to government officials, targeting judges, labor inspectors and diplomatic personnel, as well as organizing public awareness campaigns against trafficking in human beings.

Table (16.6) *Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population (2012-2018)*

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: National Human Rights Committee

It is worth mentioning that Qatar is now working to incorporate issues related to combating human trafficking into academic curricula at various educational levels, including schools and universities, and to integrate international and national standards for combating human trafficking into policies aimed at promoting corporate social responsibility.

Target (16-3): Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16-3-1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

The number of victims of violence who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms decreased from 1,962 victims in 2015 to 1,567 victims in 2018, a decrease of 20.1%. The number of victims of violence among males was higher than that among females, reaching 1,022 male victims, or 65.2%, while the number of female victims was 545, or 34.8% in 2018.

Table (16.7) *Number of victims of violence who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms in (2015-2018)*

Description	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	1962	2148	1849	1567
Males	1321	1530	1281	1022
Females	641	618	568	545

Note: It includes reporting of simple and severe abuses

Source: Ministry of Interior and PSA calculations

16-3-2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

The number of unconvicted detainees in the State of Qatar was zero throughout the period (2015-2018), which means that the proportion of unconvicted detainees amounted to (0%) of the total number of prisoners (1360) prisoners in 2018. This situation is characterized by the State of Qatar, Reflecting the high degree of commitment to human rights and international humanitarian law.



Table (16.8) Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population (2015-2018)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
* Number of unsented detainees	0	0	0	0
** Overall prison population	850	1387	1464	1,360
Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	0%	0%	0%	0%

* Unsented detainees: unjustified detention of persons awaiting trial, i.e. detention is not necessary for reasons such as preventing fleeing, protecting victims or witnesses or preventing other crimes

** Overall prison population: Total number of prisoners at the end of the year

Source: Ministry of Interior

Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16-4-1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

Qatar has adopted strict policies with regard to the reduction of money-laundering and illicit financial flows. During the period 2013-2018, the State experienced only minor cases of illicit funds, with a maximum of 8 cases in 2017, including 2 cases of corruption and 6 cases of money-laundering, while the number of cases of illicit funds decreased in 2018, reaching 3 cases, including 2 cases of bribery, and one case of money-laundering, as per the following table.

Table (16.9) Number of cases of illicit funds by type (2013-2018)

Type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Corruption (bribery)	0	1	6	4	2	2
Criminal (money-laundering)	1	0	1	1	6	1
Commercial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	7	5	8	3

Source: Ministry of Interior

As for the monetary value of illicit financial inflows to the State of Qatar, it witnessed a decline from 3 million dollars in 2013 to approximately 71 thousand dollars in 2018. The same is true for illicit financial outflows, as their value decreased from about 457.6 thousand dollars in 2013 to 11.8 thousand dollars in 2018.

Table (16.10) *Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows in current United States dollars (2013-2018)*

Direction of flow	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Inward	3,000,000	0	827,397	26,027	618,600	70,945
Outward	0	457,600	134,821	54,795	154,468	11,773

Source: Ministry of Interior

The number of cases of illicit financial flow has dropped remarkably thanks to Qatar's strong and effective system in the application of national mechanisms and strategies to combat money-laundering, which are implemented by law enforcement agencies under the umbrella of the National Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Committee as per the international standards and practices in this regard, in coordination with competent international bodies and organizations. This has greatly contributed to reducing the illicit financial flow.

16-4-2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

The number of seized light arms whose illicit origin has been traced by the competent authorities has increased from 14 weapons in 2012 to 28 weapons in 2018, an increase of 100%. No arms restriction was recorded during the period (2012-2018), except for 2018, where 48 light arms were restricted, while no tracing of light arms was recorded throughout the period (2012-2018).

As for medium arms, no arms seizure was recorded throughout the period (2012-2018) except for 2018, where only one medium arm of illicit origin was seized. Also, no arms restriction was recorded with the exception of 2018, where 27 medium arms of illicit origin were restricted. There was no tracing of medium arms of illicit origin throughout the period (2012-2018).

Table (16.11) *Number of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments (2012-2018)*

Statement		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Light arms	Seizure	14	12	21	31	30	19	28
	Restriction	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
	Tracing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medium arms	Seizure	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Restriction	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
	Tracing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Interior



Target (16-5): Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16-5-1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

Only a few cases of bribery to public officials have been recorded in Qatar. The indicator of the proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months shows that the total number of such cases was 15 in 2018, and they were committed by males only.

Sex	2015	2016	2017	2018
Males	17	33	5	15
Females	0	3	0	0
Total	17	36	5	15

Source: Supreme Judicial Council.

The low level of bribery among public officials is reflected in the high ranking of the State of Qatar in the Corruption Perceptions Index, as it ranked 29th out of 180 countries enlisted in the 2017 Annual Report of Transparency International . The State of Qatar's high ranking in the transparency index can be explained by the great efforts exerted to promote the values of transparency, combating corruption, bribery and corrupt persons, and spreading transparency in various institutions. The State has established the Administrative Control and Transparency Authority as per the Emiri decision No 75 of 2011, with a view to achieve control, transparency, integrity of public positions, combat corruption in all its forms and manifestations, and prevent and deter the occurrence of bribery of public officials. Furthermore, the Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Center (ROLACC) was established in 2011 to act as a sustainable mechanism for cooperation to support initiatives aimed at fighting corruption and reducing its impact, spreading a culture of transparency and Strengthening the rule of law in Qatar, the Arab states and other countries of the world, in addition to its role in qualifying and training cadres working in the fields of fighting corruption and promoting the values of transparency and the rule of law.

Target (16-6): Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16-6-2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

The proportion of population satisfied with all type of public services is higher among Qataris than non-Qataris. The percentage of those satisfied with the services in

schools is 93.4% for Qataris and 93.8% for non-Qataris, while the percentage of satisfaction with health services and living environment is 76.1% and 93.3% for Qataris and 72.7% and 90.0% for non-Qataris respectively. It is noted that the percentage of males who are satisfied with their last experience of public services in schools by age groups increases in the older age groups, reaching 100%. Similarly, the satisfaction with health services increases in older age groups. As for the satisfaction with the living environment, the highest satisfaction rate among males is in the age-group 20-24 years; close to 93%. The lowest percentage is among the age group 30 - 34 years, reaching 90.1% of total male population. As for the population satisfied with public services by marital status, the percentage of satisfaction among married people is higher than the unmarried people in relation to schooling and health services, while it is almost the same in relation to the living environment. By educational level, the percentage of the population satisfied with public services is low among people with no education. The rates of satisfaction among others vary from the level of primary education to the level of university education and above, reaching 100% in level of primary education.

Table (16.13) *Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services (2012)*

Type of Service		Family Life	Friendships	Education	Health	Living Environment	Current Position	Others' Treatment	Appearance	Satisfaction in life in general	Current Income
Males	Qataris	91.8	91.2	94.4	53.5	90.2	97.7	91.8	92.5	92.2	97.2
	Non-Qataris	93.4	92.4	93.5	49.7	86.2	94.3	90.6	93.1	92.7	92.1
	Total	92.8	92.0	93.9	50.9	87.5	95.3	91.0	92.9	92.5	93.6
Females	Qataris	97.7	96.8	92.3	97.7	96.3	97.1	98.0	98.5	98.2	97.5
	Non-Qataris	97.8	94.6	93.9	95.9	93.2	94.8	95.9	96.9	97.9	93.7
	Total	97.7	95.3	93.2	96.5	94.2	95.5	96.6	97.5	98.0	94.9

Source: PSA - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Target (16-7): Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16-7-1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions

In 2018, the distribution of the economically active population by occupations indicated that workers in "Crafts and Related Trades" constituted 33.1% of total economically active persons, followed by workers in "Elementary Occupations" by 19.2%, "Plant And Machine Operators and Assemblers" by 14.0%, "Shop & Market Sales Workers" by 9.6%, "Professionals" by 9.2%, "Technicians and Associate Professionals" by 6.8%



and "Clerks" by 4.9%. The occupation of "Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers" made up only 2.1% of total economically active population in 2018.

Table (16.14) Proportion of economically active population (15 years and above) by occupation and sector (2018)

Occupation	Sector							
	Gov. Department	Govt. Company / Corporation	Mixed	Private	Diplomatic international Regional	Non-profit	Domestic	Total
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	4.9	3.6	6.0	1.9	8.8	0.8	0.0	2.1
Professionals	37.0	26.4	21.8	6.6	39.2	45.2	0.2	9.2
Technicians & Associate Professionals	14.4	16.9	20.0	6.0	16.0	6.1	0.1	6.8
Clerks	20.2	10.3	11.4	3.6	14.6	27.7	0.0	4.9
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	11.6	13.9	7.5	9.3	0.0	9.8	10.7	9.6
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Craft & Related Trades Workers	4.7	13.1	16.1	40.4	0.0	6.2	0.0	33.1
Plant & Machine Operators And Assemblers	2.8	7.3	9.1	13.5	8.2	4.2	32.7	14.0
Elementary Occupations	4.3	8.5	8.0	17.4	13.2	0.0	56.2	19.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: PSA - Sample Labour Force Survey.

As for the distribution of economically active male population by occupations, the private sector employed most of male labour force, followed by the government sector, then the domestic sector and finally the mixed sector.

The male labour force was distributed as follows: Workers in "Crafts and Related Trades" amounted to 38.3% of total economically active males, followed by "Plant And Machine Operators and Assemblers" by 16.2%, "Elementary Occupations" by with 15.9%, "Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers" by 8.1%, "Professionals" by 7.2%, "Technicians and Associate Professionals" by 7.1%, and Clerks by 3.8%. The occupation of "Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers" made up only 2.1% of total economically active males in 2018.

Table (16.15) Proportion of economically active Males (15 years and above) by occupation and sector (2018)

Occupation	Sector							Total
	Gov. Department	Govt. Company / Corporation	Mixed	Private	Diplomatic \ international Regional	Non-profit	Domestic	
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	5.5	3.3	6.6	1.8	10.3	0.6	0.0	2.1
Professionals	29.7	23.0	19.2	5.1	37.1	52.2	0.0	7.2
Technicians & Associate Professionals	14.8	18.3	21.8	6.0	19.8	5.2	0.1	7.1
Clerks	19.4	8.1	7.1	2.8	8.3	14.4	0.0	3.8
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	13.9	12.2	6.8	7.7	0.0	11.7	8.0	8.1
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Craft & Related Trades Workers	6.8	16.3	19.3	43.3	0.0	9.6	0.1	38.3
Plant & Machine Operators And Assemblers	4.0	9.1	10.9	14.4	11.6	6.4	87.7	16.2
Elementary Occupations	5.7	9.7	8.4	17.5	12.9	0.0	4.0	15.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: PSA - Sample Labour Force Survey.

As for the distribution of the economically active female population by occupations, the domestic sector was the most attractive sector for the female labour force, followed by the private sector, then the government sector, the mixed sector, and finally the diplomatic sector and the non-profit sector.

As for the distribution of female labour force by occupation, workers in "Elementary Occupations" amounted to 40.0% of total economically active females, followed by "Professionals" by 21.8%, "Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers" by 19.2%, Clerks by 11.6%, and "Technicians and Associate Professionals" by 5.0%. The occupation of "Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers" made up only 2.2%, while workers in "Crafts and Related Trades" and "Plant And Machine Operators and Assemblers" represented 0.1% of total economically active females in 2018.



Table (16.16) Proportion of economically active Females (15 years and above) by occupation and sector (2018)

Occupation	Sector							
	Gov. Department	Govt. Company / Corporation	Mixed	Private	Diplomatic/ international/ Regional	Non-profit	Domestic	Total
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	3.6	5.0	3.1	3.4	5.1	1.1	0.0	2.2
Professionals	53.7	40.3	35.3	27.7	44.3	32.2	0.3	21.8
Technicians & Associate Professionals	13.4	11.2	10.3	5.5	6.8	7.7	0.1	5.0
Clerks	22.0	19.3	34.1	15.7	29.9	52.6	0.0	11.6
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	6.4	20.8	11.4	31.7	0.0	6.4	12.3	19.2
Craft & Related Trades Workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plant & Machine Operators And Assemblers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Elementary Occupations	1.0	3.3	5.8	15.9	13.9	0.0	86.9	40.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: PSA - Sample Labour Force Survey.

As for the distribution of economically active population by occupation and age group in 2018, it is noted that the age group (30-34 years) was the most economically active age group, accounting for 22.1%, followed by the age group (25-29 years) by 17.8%, then the age group (35-39 years) by 17.5%, then the age group (40-44 years) by 13.0%, then the age group (20-24 years) by 11.0%, and finally the age group (45-49 years) by 8.4% of total economically active population.

Table (16.17) *Number of economically active population (15 years and above) by occupation and age-group (2018)*

Age group	Occupation									Total
	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians & Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Craft & Related Trades Workers	Plant & Machine Operators And Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	
15 - 19	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
20 - 24	5.5	6.4	9.8	14.3	17.0	4.8	10.6	8.6	13.1	11.0
25 - 29	9.8	14.5	16.4	17.8	21.5	25.4	18.0	18.3	17.7	17.8
30 - 34	13.6	18.6	21.8	22.2	20.1	18.2	24.4	21.4	22.7	22.1
35 - 39	16.1	19.3	14.6	14.8	16.7	17.7	16.7	18.6	19.3	17.5
40 - 44	15.4	16.3	16.0	11.8	10.2	13.8	12.8	12.0	12.8	13.0
45 - 49	16.3	10.2	8.5	7.1	5.8	6.1	8.5	9.0	7.7	8.4
50 - 54	10.3	7.5	5.2	5.3	4.4	5.4	5.0	6.5	4.0	5.3
55 - 59	9.0	4.1	3.9	3.3	2.1	6.6	2.6	3.6	1.6	2.9
60 - 64	2.5	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.2
65 +	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: PSA - Sample Labour Force Survey.

The distribution of economically active males by age group in 2018 indicated that the numbers of economically active males increased with age, reaching its peak in the age group (30-34 years) which was the most economically active age group, accounting for 21.7%, followed by the age group (25-29 years) by 18.0%, then the age group (35-39 years) by 17.2%. The proportion then dropped to 1.3% and 0.4% in age groups (60-64 years) and (65 years above), respectively.



Table (16.18) Number of economically active males (15 years and above) by occupation and age-group (2018)

Age group	Occupation									
	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians & Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	Craft & Related Trades Workers	Plant & Machine Operators And Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Total
15 - 19	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
20 - 24	5.4	4.3	9.4	10.2	16.0	4.8	10.6	8.6	13.7	10.5
25 - 29	8.9	14.1	16.8	16.6	21.2	25.4	18.0	18.2	19.4	18.0
30 - 34	13.4	15.9	21.6	21.3	18.8	18.2	24.4	21.4	21.2	21.7
35 - 39	15.8	19.2	14.4	15.4	16.7	17.7	16.7	18.6	18.0	17.2
40 - 44	14.1	15.7	16.0	12.8	10.3	13.8	12.8	12.0	12.4	12.9
45 - 49	17.4	12.4	8.8	9.1	7.1	6.1	8.5	9.1	8.0	8.9
50 - 54	10.6	9.2	5.3	6.6	5.0	5.4	5.0	6.5	4.5	5.7
55 - 59	9.8	5.1	3.9	4.1	2.5	6.6	2.6	3.6	1.6	3.1
60 - 64	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.7	1.5	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.3
65 +	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: PSA - Sample Labour Force Survey.

The distribution of economically active females by age groups in 2018 indicated that the number of economically active males increased by the end of the age of 30 years, and dropped after the age of 40 years. It reached its peak in the age group (30-34 years), accounting for 24.7% of total economically active females, followed by the age group (35-39 years) by 19.3%. The minimum percentage of economically active females was in the age groups (60-64 years) and (65 years and above) by 0.6% and 0.3%, respectively.

Table (16.19) *Number of economically active females (15 years and above) by occupation and age-group (2018)*

Age group	Occupation								
	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	Professionals	Technicians & Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	Craft & Related Trades Workers	Plant & Machine Operators And Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Total
15 - 19	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
20 - 24	6.3	10.8	13.7	23.0	19.5	0.0	3.6	11.6	14.2
25 - 29	14.8	15.5	12.9	20.4	22.3	0.0	21.4	13.5	16.4
30 - 34	14.6	24.2	23.6	24.0	23.6	13.4	28.6	26.5	24.7
35 - 39	17.6	19.4	16.3	13.6	16.7	0.0	17.9	22.7	19.3
40 - 44	23.8	17.6	15.6	9.6	10.1	0.0	14.3	13.9	13.8
45 - 49	9.5	5.7	5.3	2.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	6.9	5.3
50 - 54	8.2	3.9	4.7	2.6	3.0	0.0	3.6	2.7	3.2
55 - 59	3.5	1.9	4.1	1.6	1.0	43.3	3.6	1.5	1.7
60 - 64	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	3.6	0.7	0.6
65 +	0.7	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.1	43.3	3.6	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: PSA - Sample Labour Force Survey.

Target (16-8): Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16-8-1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

Since its independence in 1971, the State of Qatar has joined most of the global governance institutions concerned with the political, economic, social and cultural aspects. Now, Qatar is an active voting member in international organizations and bodies that represent the general policies of governance, foremost of which is the UN, which is the first international body to implement the idea of global governance. The top international institutions concerned with governance in which the State of Qatar is a member can be summarized as follows:



Table (16.20) *Top international governance institutions in which Qatar is a member*

Organization	Membership	Voting Right
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Yes	Yes
International Finance Corporation	Yes	Yes
International Monetary Fund	Yes	Yes
United Nations	Yes	Yes
WTO	Yes	Yes
UNESCO	Yes	Yes
International Labour Organization	Yes	Yes
International Maritime Organization	Yes	Yes
World Meteorological Organization	Yes	Yes
International Civil Aviation Organization	Yes	Yes
World Health Organization	Yes	Yes
UN Food and Agriculture Organization	Yes	Yes
United Nations Environment Program	Yes	Yes
United Nations Development Programme	Yes	Yes
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	Yes	Yes

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Target (16-9): Provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16-9-1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

Birth registration is the first step towards securing recognition as a person before the law, safeguarding of human rights and access to justice and social services. The percentage of children under the age of five whose births have been registered in the State in Qatar has reached 100% throughout the period (2012-2018), while one in four children under the age of five around the world remains unregistered.

Table (16.21) *Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (2012-2018)*

Age by Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Less than 1 year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1-5 years	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
6-10 years	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
11-15 years	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Ministry of Public Health

Target (16-10) Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

16-10-1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months

The State of Qatar provides a healthy environment for media work and full freedom for journalists and human rights advocates. Thus, no cases of murder, abduction, enforced disappearance, detention or torture of any journalist, media staff or human rights advocate have been reported throughout the period (2012-2018).

Table (16.22) *Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates (2012-2018)*

Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Killing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enforced disappearance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arbitrary detention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Torture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Interior

16-10-2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

In the coming decades, human development will depend on people's access to information. It is clear that ground-breaking new media and technology are enabling a major expansion of economic, social and political progress. The freedom of speech and access to independent media are essential to democratic, economic and human development and are ends in their own right.



State of Qatar had constitutional, statutory and policy guarantees for public access to information throughout the period (2012-2018), reflecting a high level of transparency in Qatari institutions that publish their information and make it available to the public.

Table (16.23) *Availability of constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information (2012-2018)*

Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Constitutional, guarantees (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Statutory guarantees (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Policy guarantees (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Target (16-a): Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

16-a-1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

In compliance with the Paris Principles, which are the main evaluation criteria for national human rights institutions, adopted in Paris in 1991, the National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) was established by Decree-Law No. 38 of 2002. NCHR started its work on November 2003 with the aim of promoting and protecting human rights and public freedoms and instilling the principles and culture of human rights in terms of thought and practice.

NCHR was reorganized by Decree-Law No. 17 of 2010, to become fully independent and has its legal personality and independent budget. In addition, this Decree-Law stipulates the NCHR objectives and terms of reference. Since its inception, NCHR has implemented many programs and activities in Qatar, strengthened cooperation with a number of relevant ministries, institutions and government departments, and with national, regional and international civil society organizations, as well as human rights organizations and agencies of the United Nations and national human rights institutions in many countries.

Table (16.24) *Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles (2012-2018)*

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: National Commission for Human Rights.

Target (16-b): Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

16-b-1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

The number of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law reached 39 persons, representing 0.002 % of total population. This is a very low percentage, which largely reflects the consistency of Qatari legislation and policies that do not discriminate between people on grounds of sexual, ethnic or religious differences. This is affirmed in Article 18 of the Constitution: "Justice, benevolence, freedom, equality and high moral standards are core values of the Qatari society". Article 19 also states: "The State shall safeguard the foundations of the society and ensure security, stability and equal opportunities for all citizens".

<i>Table (16.25) Number and proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (2015\2016)</i>		
Year	Number	%
2015/2016	39	0.002%

Source: National Commission for Human Rights and PSA Calculations.

The State of Qatar has achieved most of the targets of SDG 16 on the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Qatar has also achieved the targets of reducing all forms of violence and related death rates. Thus, Qatar is free from conflict-related deaths and everyone feels safe when walking alone. Qatar has further achieved the target of promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensuring equal access to justice for all. Accordingly, only few people have reported their victimization to competent authorities. The State has also been able to reduce corruption and bribery to a large extent, which is reflected in Qatar's ranking 29th globally in the Corruption Perceptions Index for 2017. Qatar has also been able to reduce the illicit financial flow thanks to the strict application of Anti Money-Laundering and Terrorist Financing Law, and to provide legal identification for all, so there is no child under the age of five whose birth has not been registered.

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS





Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Qatar's International Cooperation and Partnership Program (ICPP) aims at strengthening the regional and global role economically, politically and culturally under the United Nations and regional and international organizations; promoting cultural exchanges with Arab countries and peoples in particular, and with other states in general; fostering and supporting inter-civilizational dialogue; promoting coexistence of different religions and cultures; and helping make international peace and security through political initiatives, development and humanitarian aid. In this regard, the development assistance objectives of the Qatar National Vision 2030 are in line with Articles VI and VII of Qatar's Permanent Constitution stipulating: "The State shall respect international charters and conventions and shall strive to implement all international agreements, charters and conventions to which it is party,⁽⁶⁾" and "The foreign policy of the State is based on the principles of strengthening international peace and security by means of encouraging peaceful resolution of international disputes, supporting the right of peoples to self-determination, not interfering in the domestic affairs of other states, and cooperating with all peace-loving nations"⁽⁷⁾. QNV 2030 also emphasizes the need to strengthen the economic, political and cultural role of Qatar.

Qatar considers assisting the least developing countries (LDCs) to achieve the SDGs a major objective of several initiatives. Reducing poverty, creating job opportunities in infrastructure projects, and providing education and health are of the main areas of focus of the ICPP. Accordingly, the Qatar Foundation has launched the Silatech Initiative to support the aspirations of Arab and global youth of having access to decent work, in addition to the Education above All Foundation that provides educational opportunities, especially for children living in low-income families or facing humanitarian crises. The said initiative includes a wide range of national, regional and international partners in promoting and guaranteeing the right of all children to education.

Achieving the ambitious targets of the 2030 Agenda requires a revitalized and enhanced global partnership that mobilizes available resources in government, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system and other actors. Increasing support to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, is fundamental to equitable progress for all.

(6) Article 6 of Qatar's Permanent Constitution.

(7) Article 7 of Qatar's Permanent Constitution.

Target (17.1): Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

17-1-1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

In 2017, oil and non-oil revenues accounted for 26.4% of Qatar's GDP. Oil and gas revenue accounted for 21.8% of GDP, while non-oil revenue accounted for 4.6% of GDP. This is probably due to non- activation of the tax system.

Table
(17.1)

Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source (2012-2017)

Source of revenue	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Oil and gas revenues (QRs million)	321,930	286,947	170,594	140,717	132,696
Miscellaneous transferring revenues (QRs million)	26,606	40,270	12,890	30,139	27,816
Share of non-oil revenues in GDP %	45%	38%	29%	25%	22%
Share of oil revenues in GDP %	4%	5%	2%	5%	5%

Source: Qatar Central Bank

Non-oil revenue (taxes and fees) are expected to increase with the introduction of income tax and VAT. This will diversify revenue sources and reduce dependence on oil revenue, which will help achieve future financial sustainability.

Target (17-3): Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17-3-2 Volume of remittances (USD) as a proportion of GDP

Remittances associated with expatriates working in Qatar are one of the most important sources of financing for development in the receiving countries of such remittances, since they improve the structure of income distribution in these countries in a way that cannot be achieved through the development programs adopted by these countries, particularly in case of the immigration of poor people and unskilled labours. The use of such remittances has had a significant impact on raising the level of consumption, health and education of the families of expatriate labours, leading to improved living standards for the families of migrants.

The volume of worker remittances from Qatar increased from about US \$ 12 billion in 2015 to about US \$ 14.5 billion in 2018, an increase of 20.3%. The volume of remittances as a proportion of Qatar's GDP also increased from 7.30% in 2015 to 7.52% in 2018.

Table
(17.2)**Volume of remittances (USD) as a proportion of GDP (2015-2018)**

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018
Worker remittances	12,040	11,835	12,600	14,488
GDP in current prices	164,641	152,468	167,600	192,450
Percentage %	7.30%	7.80%	7.51%	7.52%

Source: Economic Statistics.

It goes without saying that Qatar's cash remittances of 7.5% of GDP in 2018 exceeded its counterparts worldwide (0.72%), in the United States (0.35%), in the United Kingdom (0.36%), in Saudi Arabia (6.0%) and in the United Arab Emirates (6.7%).

Target (17-4): Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

17-4-1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

The indicator of the ratio of external debt service to total exports of goods and services shows how much the repayment of the principle and interest of external debt consumes from the financial inflows of foreign currency to the State, that are collected from the proceeds of exports of goods and services.

The indicator of debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services declined from 4.3% in 2015 to 3.8% in 2017, a decline of 11.6%.

Table
(17.3)**Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services (2015-2017)**

Description	2015	2016	2017
Debt service costs	3958	992	3210
Principle	3500	0	2000
Interest*	458	992	1210
Exports of goods and services	92291	72484	85204
Percentage %	4.3	1.4	3.8

* Source: Ministry of Finance and government data.

Target (17-5): Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

17-5-1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

The State of Qatar adopts and implements investment promotion regimes for least developed countries. By the end of 2018, Qatar has signed more than 50 bilateral agreements to encourage and protect investments in the least developed and developing countries. Qatar has also chaired the Arab Commission for Development and Investment launched in 2010 in the Comoros. It has further contributed US\$ 50 million to start the project of Lives & Livelihoods Fund that aims to provide US\$ 2.5 billion in concessional loans to the 30 least developed countries among IDB member countries in Asia and Africa. This Fund will support millions of people to get out of poverty situation in Islamic countries and concentrate on health, agriculture, concessional loans and infrastructure for these sectors.

Table (17.4) Extent of State of Qatar's adoption and implementation of investment promotion regimes for least developed countries (2012-2018)

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Target (17-6): Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17-6-2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

The number of fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants remained relatively constant, reaching 9.8 in 2015 and 9.7 in 2016 and 2018, while the number of subscriptions decreased in the speed range 252 KB/s to less than 2 MB/s, as well as the number of subscriptions in the speed range 2 MB/s to less than 10 MB/s throughout the period (2015-2018). As for the number of subscriptions in the speed range of 10 MB/s or more, it witnessed an increase from 2.5 per 100 inhabitants to 9.3 per 100 inhabitants, i.e. a three-fold increase.



Table (17.5) Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 people, by speed (2015 - 2018)

Description	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of subscriptions in the speed range 256 KB/s to less than 2 MB/s	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.2
Number of subscriptions in the speed range 2 MB/s to less than 10 MB/s	5.6	0.5	0.2	0.2
Number of subscriptions in the speed range 10 MB/s or more	2.5	8.1	8.8	9.3
Total Number of subscriptions	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.7

Source: Ministry of Transport and Communications and PSA calculations

In 2013, the State of Qatar announced the National Broadband Plan to support and promote broadband market development by providing guidelines and operational steps that the State needs to take over the next 10 years to make use of all available opportunities in broadband technology. Qatar has already achieved the goals set out in the National Plan on Internet speeds and access.

Target (17-8): Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

17-8-1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

The proportion of individuals using the Internet in Qatar increased significantly from 67.2% of total population in 2015 to 76.8% in 2017, an increase of about 14.3%. This can be attributed to the progress witnessed in the Internet service within the framework of Qatar's plan to build the information society, as well as the high educational level of most of the country's population.

Table (17.6) Proportion of individuals using the Internet by sex (2015-2017)

Sex	2015	2016	2017
Males	62.7	70.7	74.4
Females	82.0	82.0	84.4
Total	67.2	73.4	76.8

Source: PSA; Sample Labour Force Survey.

In 2017, the average Internet penetration rate of 76.8% among Qatar's population exceeded the global average of 45.9, as well as in middle-income countries (55.7%) and Europe and Central Asia (73.9%), but slightly lower than North American countries (77.5%) and lower than high-income countries (81.3%).

Target (17-9): Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

17-9-1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries.

The State of Qatar supports the efforts of developing countries to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalization of the global partnership for sustainable development in developing countries. It contributed a total of QR 84 million in this area, representing 11.5% and 2% of Qatar's total development assistance for 2015 and 2017, respectively.

Table (17.7) Value of Development Assistance by Seventeenth goal in Qatari Riyal (2015-2017)

No. of goal	Name of goal	2015	2016	2017
17	Partnerships for the goals	401,118,426	249,922,838	83,977,986

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Target (17-11): Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

17-11-1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

Qatar's exports decreased from QR 478.8 billion in 2012 to QR 296.9 billion in 2018, leading to a decrease in the share of Qatari exports in total global exports from 0.71 in 2012 to 0.37 in 2018. This is due to lower oil and gas prices in global markets.

Table (17.8) Exports of the State of Qatar by International Blocks in Million Qatari Riyals (2012-2018)

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GCC countries	29,190	30,099	454,307	17,245	15,514	10,580	7,899
Other Arab countries	2,979	2,366	26,173	4,294	5,364	5,604	3,267
EU countries	46,834	44,344	2,284	30,755	18,184	21,196	26,280
Other European countries	942	549	34,599	687	714	429	586
Asian non-Arab countries	377,006	395,159	633	204,984	150,468	187,662	246,791



Table (17.8) Exports of the State of Qatar by International Blocks in Million Qatari Riyals (2012-2018)

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
USA	3,794	2,642	373,312	2,750	2,253	2,548	3,275
Other American countries	5,936	5,393.8	1,550	4,175	2,458	2,538	2,305
Oceania countries	4,342	4366	5,937	2,777	1,443	1,418	1,730
Africa and other countries except Arab countries	8,053	7462	3,788	4,166	3,636	4,185	4,787
Total	479,076	492,381	902,583	271,833	200,034	236,160	296,918

Source: PSA

Target (17-12): Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

17-12-1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

This indicator does not apply to the State of Qatar

Target (17-14): Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17-14-1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

Qatar has developed frameworks and mechanisms aimed at enhancing policy coherence of sustainable development. The First National Development Strategy (2011-2016) included 14 sectoral strategies and stressed the need to invest in institutions, policies, systems and humans, so that the State of Qatar can manage the development process in a forward-looking track, and focused on linking development priorities with Qatar National Vision 2030.

Accordingly, the first National Development Strategy provided mechanisms to promote policy coherence of sustainable development, which is being strengthened by the Second National Development Strategy (2018-2022).

Table (17.9) Availability of mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (2012-2018)

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

17-16-1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of sustainable development goals

Since 2006, Qatar has been preparing national reports on sustainable development, showing progress realized towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in their economic, social and environmental dimensions within the framework of an effective multi-stakeholder monitoring system that supports the achievement of global SDGs.

Table (17.10)		Qatar's reporting of progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (2012-2018)					
2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Target (17-18): By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17-18-1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

The Planning and Statistics Authority (PSA), represented by the Statistics Department, in cooperation with some ministries and government agencies, has produced national indicators for the goals and objectives of sustainable development. The number of available indicators increased from 150 in 2015, representing 61.5% of total 244 indicators, to 182 indicators in 2018, a percentage of 74.6%. The number of unavailable indicators decreased from 59 in 2015, representing 24.2% to 40 indicators in 2018, representing 16.4%. Moreover, the number of indicators being provided decreased from 21 in 2015, representing 8.6% to 11 indicators in 2018, representing 4.5%. As for the indicators that do not apply to the State of Qatar, the number decreased from 12 of total indicators in 2015, representing 4.9%, to 8 indicators in 2018, representing 3.3%. While the number of indicators for organizations' accounts increased from 2 in 2015, representing 0.8%, to 3 indicators, representing 1.2% of total indicators for 2018.



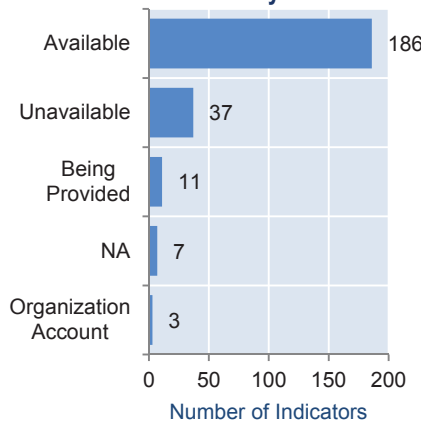
Table (17.11)

Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (2016-2018)

Description	2016	2018
Available	61.5	76.2
Not available	24.2	15.2
Being provided	8.6	4.5
Not Applicable	4.9	2.9
For organizations' accounts	0.8	1.2

Source: PSA Calculations.

Figure (17.1): Number of SDG indicators by indicator status (2012-2018)



Proportion of indicators that were provided during the period (2012- 2018) amounted to 94% and work is underway to provide the remaining 6% of total indicators for achieving the targets of Sustainable Development Goals 2030.

Figure (17.2): Targeted Indicators (2012-2018)

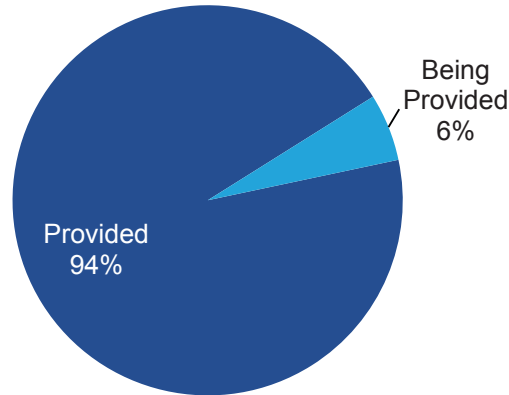
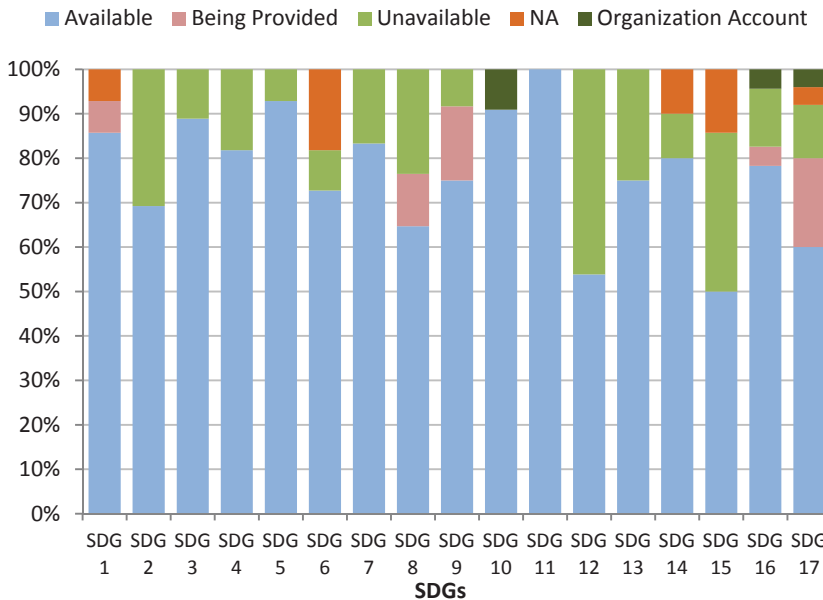


Figure (17.3): SDGs by indicator status (2012-2018)



17-18-2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Statistics are a key pillar in shaping Qatar's optimal policy within the framework of Qatar National Vision 2030. Statistics are important in serving the pillars of this QNV and Qatar sustainable development. Qatar promulgated Law No. (2) of 2011 on official statistics, which stipulated in Article (24) that: "Governmental bodies shall cooperate with Qatar Statistics Authority, furnish it with all requested statistical data, and follow the technical instructions when preparing various statistics in line with quality standards, technical requirements and the deadlines determined by PSA".



Table (17.12) *Availability of national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (2012-2018)*

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

17-18-3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

Qatar has developed a national statistical plan that is annually funded from the state budget since 2012 up to date.

Table (17.13) *Availability of national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding (2012-2018)*

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Target (17-19): By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

17-19-2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

Qatar conducted a general census of population, housing and establishments in 2010 and a census in 2015. The State was able to monitor all cases of births and deaths in the country by 100% during the period (2012-2018).

Table (17.14) *Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 % death registration (2012-2018)*

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Has Qatar conducted a population census over the past 10 years? (Yes No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth registration %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Death registration %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: PSA and Ministry of Public Health

The State of Qatar has achieved most of the targets of SDG 17 "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development". This is reflected in the provision of financial resources to developing countries, especially the poor ones, through remittances of expatriate workers, which reached 7.52% of Qatar GDP in 2018. It also contributed to the provision of support to developing countries suffering from external indebtedness. Qatar has further adopted an investment promotion system for least developed countries by signing more than 50 bilateral agreements to encourage investments. It has assisted many developing countries in implementing their development plans by financing many development projects and programs to achieve the SDGs. Qatar has achieved the goal of enhancing policy coherence of sustainable development, which is clearly reflected in the National Development Strategy (2011-2016) that included 14 sectoral strategies focusing on linking the development priorities with Qatar National Vision 2030. In order to measure progress in sustainable development, the State has issued national reports on sustainable development indicators and has prepared a new database in line with the indicators and targets of 2030 SDGs.



Conclusion

Tracking the 2030 SDGs in Qatar shows that the State has been able to accomplish most of the goals of eradicating poverty, fighting hunger, ensuring food security, ensuring equitable quality education for all, good health, access to basic services such as safe water, adequate sanitation, modern energy, decent work, adequate housing and building a peaceful society in which values of justice and equality prevail. All of this has been reflected in Qatar's ranking within countries with very high human development in the 2018 Human Development Index. Furthermore, Qatar has also managed to achieve some of the goals associated with addressing the effects of climate change, protecting ecosystems, conserving coastal areas and using marine resources in a sustainable manner. Qatar also played an active role in strengthening the global partnership in development.

The following is a summary of the most important achievements by the State of Qatar in relation to the 2030 SDGs:

SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

The State of Qatar has fully achieved the targets of SDG 1 “End poverty in all its forms everywhere”. Today, no one lives on less than \$ 1.9 a day in Qatar, and appropriate social policies have been developed to ensure adequate health coverage for the categories covered by the social protection system. Qatar has further provided basic services to all population and the right to own and use the land for males and females alike, as well as providing financial services, particularly loans, to finance small and micro enterprises. The State is also strengthening the capacities of social groups to cope with economic, social and environmental crises, and developing disaster risk reduction programs in line with its national strategies within this framework.

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

The State of Qatar has achieved most of the targets of SDG 2 “End hunger and achieve food security and improved nutrition” way ahead of the 2030 deadline, as all inhabitants of Qatar have sufficient incomes that cover their food needs. In addition, Qatar has taken appropriate measures to maintain food reserves. This is reflected in the fact that the State of Qatar has a distinguished position in the Global Food Security Index, ranking 1st in the Arab world and 22nd globally in 2018.

Within the framework of promoting sustainable agriculture, Qatar has adopted programs and projects aimed at preserving the genetic diversity of seeds and

cultivated plants and ensuring the efficient management of such diversity. Qatar has also been cooperating with international organizations and institutions to share the benefits of the use of genetic resources.

Qatar is facing challenges concerning malnutrition, which is largely reflected in the high rate of adults suffering from obesity (40%) and overweight (70%), as well as children who are also overweight and obese.

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Qatar has achieved remarkable accomplishments in preventive care in various areas, including early detection of diseases, encouraging the public to practice healthy behaviors, improving transparency in patients' rights and responsibilities. The State has also achieved the target of reducing the global maternal mortality rate to less than 70 cases per 100,000 live births well before the deadline. The State has further reduced early death rates from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and other chronic diseases by more than one third of the required ratio, and reduced under-five mortality rates to less than 25 deaths per 1,000 live births and infant mortality rate to less than 12 deaths before the 2030 deadline.

The State has realized significant achievements in the fight against communicable diseases, with no human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection recorded during the period (2012-2017). The prevalence of tuberculosis, malaria and hepatitis B has dropped to very low levels, and environmental risk mortality rates have dropped to zero.

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

The State of Qatar has achieved some of the targets of SDG 4 related to quality education, such as the target of "ensuring that a substantial proportion of all youth and adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy" which was achieved way ahead of the 2030 deadline. Thus, the adult literacy rate increased to 99.0% in 2018. The State has also provided pedagogical facilities that take gender and disability into consideration, as well as infrastructure, technology and the Internet in all educational institutions.

The State also provides fair and comprehensive education for all members of society, encourages continuous education and develops policies aimed at promoting gender equality in education and learning. Teachers are provided with pre and on-service training, as all the educational staff at all levels has received minimal training.

In spite of these achievements, there are still some challenges to ensure quality education. The rate of enrollment in early education is still low and did not exceed



58% in 2018, despite the importance of the kindergarten level to improve educational outputs in subsequent levels. Another challenge is the low mathematics proficiency level, where only 43% of grade 9 students and 49% of primary students achieved the lowest proficiency levels in 2017.

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

The State of Qatar has realized remarkable achievements concerning the targets of SDG 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”. With regard to the target of eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere, it was fully achieved, as Qatar has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 2009. As for the target of eliminating all harmful practices, such as child marriage, there is no single case of marriage of minors before the age of 15 years. The State also provides reproductive and sexual health services to all women, and national laws and legislations protect women's property rights.

Despite these achievements, Qatari women's participation in managerial positions did not exceed 21% in 2018, and women's political participation is also low in spite of the fact that some women hold senior and leadership positions in the State. Women occupied only 7% of total seats in the elected Municipal Council and 9% in the Shura Council in 2018, which calls for a plan to improve the representation of women in elected national councils.

SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Qatar has been able to achieve most of the targets of SDG 6 “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”. It has adopted a development approach that provides safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation services for all its population in all regions through the establishment of many desalination plants to meet the needs of different sectors for water, as well as several sanitation projects in different cities of the country, which contributed to the provision of appropriate sanitation services for all. Qatar has further improved the quality of water by reducing pollution and untreated wastewater and increasing wastewater recycling and reuse. The State has also achieved the target of increasing water use efficiency in all sectors. The implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), which is one of the key aspects of sustainable water management, has reached 82%. All municipalities have institutional and procedural policies and measures for local community participation in water and sanitation management.

Despite this achievement, the State is facing the challenge of high pressure on water consumption. The rate of clean water withdrawn by major sectors increased by 147% between 2012 and 2018.

SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

The State of Qatar has achieved SDG 7 “Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy for all” ahead of the 2030 deadline. The percentage of the population benefiting from electricity services reached 100% throughout the period (2012-2018). In addition, all population in Qatar relies mainly on clean and healthy fuels and technology for cooking purposes. The success of Qatar in achieving this goal calls for the expansion of infrastructure and technology for clean and renewable energy, which the State is working on in the implementation of the energy strategy under the National Development Strategy 2018-2022.

The State of Qatar has also contributed to the efforts of developing countries to provide affordable energy by providing an assistance of QR 623 million, representing 14% of Qatar’s total assistance in 2017.

SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Qatar has achieved the target of promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all members of society, including youth and women. Unemployment rates in Qatar were the lowest in the world at 0.1% in 2018, i.e. the labour market is close to full employment. Qatar has also been able to end child labour, as this phenomenon does not exist in the Qatari labour market. The State has further endeavored to protect the rights of workers and provide a safe working environment, with the issuance of legislations that provide protection for workers' wages through the Wage Protection Law. The number of severe and moderate occupational injuries in Qatar decreased by 16.2%) between 2012 and 2018, thanks to the strict enforcement of occupational safety measures and the creation of a safe working environment for workers in all workplaces.

Qatar also supported developing countries' efforts to promote sustained economic growth and decent work in developing countries, especially the poor ones, through development assistance, which accounted for 27% of Qatar’s total assistance to developing countries in 2017.



SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

The State of Qatar has been able to achieve some of the targets of SDG 9 “Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation”. With regards to the target of developing quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, , Qatar has constructed modern highways and bridges, advanced airports and ports which have facilitated the entry of goods and products and the movement of passengers, and state-of-the-art metro network and fast trains that provide sustainability and resilience to environmental challenges. Qatar has also achieved a significant increase in access to ICTs, with 100% of population covered by mobile network.

Qatar is also working to achieve the targets related to promoting inclusive industrialization, increasing access of small-scale industrial enterprises to financial services, promoting scientific research, improving technological capabilities in the industrial sector, supporting and developing local technologies, research and innovation. The Second National Development Strategy (2018-2022) includes the implementation of a number of programs and activities that will enhance the contribution of the manufacturing sector to GDP and labour force absorption, as well as the adoption of projects aimed at increasing the capacities of persons working in R&D. NDS2 will also increase the proportion of expenditure on R&D, which is the dynamic element in enhancing the innovative capacities that contribute to building a knowledge economy, which is the gateway to enhance the competitiveness of the national economy. The R&D indicators in terms of labour force are still low compared to the situation in developed countries.

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

The State of Qatar endeavors to achieve SDG 10 "Reduce inequality through the development of programs that promote social, economic and political integration of all members of society regardless of their religion, ethnicity and age". It has also developed legislations and policies aimed at eliminating all discriminatory practices among members of society, as well as fiscal and wage policies that achieve the highest level of equality.

The State of Qatar also supports the efforts of developing countries to achieve SDG 10 of reducing inequality within developing countries by providing assistance to the economic empowerment of poor families to create sustainable incomes for them.

SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The State of Qatar has managed to achieve all the targets of SDG 11 “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”. Qatar has provided housing for all, thus, there were no people living in slums or inadequate housing throughout the period (2012-2018). It has also provided access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, including people with disabilities, as well as participation in urban planning.

Qatar has further worked to mitigate the negative environmental impacts on individuals by providing municipal services for the collection and transport of urban waste throughout the country and reducing air pollution and its risks to human health. It has also provided access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces for all segments of society, in particular women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities. The state has invested heavily in building public parks and expanding the green area.

The State of Qatar, through Qatar Fund for Development, has supported developing countries, particularly the least developed ones, to construct homes and buildings using local building materials to withstand climate change which causes hurricanes and floods resulting in significant destruction of infrastructure in places hit. Qatar also provided about QR 332 million to support the efforts of developing countries to achieve SDG 11 of making cities and human settlements inclusive and safe for all.

SDG 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

The State of Qatar has achieved most of the targets of SDG 12 “Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns”. It has developed a national plan of action for sustainable consumption and production that has been integrated into the National Development Strategy 2018-2022, which includes programs to achieve a robust management of chemicals, reduce waste production and its environmental impacts and increase recycling and efficiency of use. Qatar has also developed educational policies aimed at raising awareness of sustainable development. It has also supported the efforts of some developing countries to promote sustainable production and consumption patterns through grants to finance studies in Palestine, Kyrgyzstan and Sudan.



SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

The State of Qatar has been able to achieve the targets related to taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. All of Qatar's municipalities adopt disaster risk strategies in line with the national strategy. Qatar has also integrated the measures used to mitigate the effects of climate change in the curricula in various levels of education.

SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

The State of Qatar has achieved most of the targets of SDG 14 "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development". It has conserved and sustainably managed coastal areas through the promulgation of laws, legislation and decisions in support of environmental sustainability approaches. The percentage of economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches reached 100%. Qatar has also ratified international and regional environmental conventions and protocols aimed at conserving marine ecosystems.

SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

The State of Qatar has succeeded in achieving some of the targets of SDG 15, as Qatar has acceded to several conventions on biodiversity conservation such as the International Convention on Biological Diversity in 1996, the International Convention to Combat Desertification in 1999, and the International Convention for the Regulation of Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) in 2001 and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in 2007. Qatar has also established the second National Strategy for Biodiversity (2015-2025), which includes the implementation of programs and projects that contribute to ending biodiversity loss.

SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

The State of Qatar has achieved most of the targets of SDG 16 “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels”. Qatar has also achieved the targets of reducing all forms of violence and related death rates. Thus, Qatar is free from conflict-related deaths and everyone feels safe when walking alone. Qatar has further achieved the target of promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensuring equal access to justice for all. Accordingly, only few people have reported their victimization to competent authorities. The State has also been able to reduce corruption and bribery to a large extent, which is reflected in Qatar's ranking 29th globally in the Corruption Perceptions Index for 2017. Qatar has also been able to reduce the illicit financial flow thanks to the strict application of Anti Money-Laundering and Terrorist Financing Law, and to provide legal identification for all, so there is no child under the age of five whose birth has not been registered.

SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

The State of Qatar has achieved most of the targets of SDG 17 “Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development”. This is reflected in the provision of financial resources to developing countries, especially the poor ones, through remittances of expatriate workers, which reached 7.52% of Qatar GDP in 2018. It also contributed to the provision of support to developing countries suffering from external indebtedness. Qatar has further adopted an investment promotion system for least developed countries by signing more than 50 bilateral agreements to encourage investments. It has assisted many developing countries in implementing their development plans by financing many development projects and programs to achieve the SDGs. Qatar has achieved the goal of enhancing policy coherence of sustainable development, which is clearly reflected in the National Development Strategy (2011-2016) that included 14 sectoral strategies focusing on linking the development priorities with Qatar National Vision 2030. In order to measure progress in sustainable development, the State has issued national reports on sustainable development indicators and has prepared a new database in line with the indicators and targets of 2030 SDGs.



Data Sources

This report was prepared based on the following data sources:

Ministry of Interior		https://portal.moi.gov.qa
Ministry of Administrative Development, Labour and Social Affairs		https://www.adlsa.gov.qa
Ministry of Transport & Communications		http://www.motc.gov.qa
Ministry of Economy and Commerce		https://www.mec.gov.qa
Ministry of Municipality and Environment		http://www.mme.gov.qa
Ministry of Education and Higher Education		http://www.edu.gov.qa
Ministry of Public Health		https://www.moph.gov.qa

Ministry of Foreign Affairs		https://www.mofa.gov.qa/
National Human Rights Committee		http://nhrc-qa.org
Supreme Judiciary Council		http://www.sjc.gov.qa/
Qatar University		http://www.qu.edu.qa
Qatar Fund for Development		https://qatarfund.org.qa
Qatar General Electricity and Water Corporation (KAHRAMAA)		https://www.km.qa
Ashghal - Public Works Authority		http://www.ashghal.gov.qa
Qatar Central Bank		http://www.qcb.gov.qa
Planning and Statistics Authority (PSA)		https://www.psa.gov.qa



Annexes



Status of SDG Indicators 2012-2018

SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
1-1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.9 a day	1-1-1: Proportion of population living below the international poverty line (\$1.9 a day) by sex, age, employment status and geographical location					
1-2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1-2-1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group					
	1-2-2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions					
1-3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1-3-1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable					
1-4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.	1-4-1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services					
	1-4-2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure					
1-5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1-5-1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population					
	1-5-2: Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to gross domestic product (GDP)					
	1-5-3: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030					
	1-5-4: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies					

Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
1-a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	<i>1.a.1: Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programs</i>					
	<i>1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</i>					
	<i>1.a.3: Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP</i>					
1.b: Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	<i>1b.1: Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups</i>					



SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
2-1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment	Available				
	2-1-2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Available				
2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age		Unavailable			
	2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Available				
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size		Unavailable			
	2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status		Unavailable			
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Available				
2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1: Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	Available				
	2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction					
2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Available				
	2.a.2: Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	Available				



Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
2.b: Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1: Agricultural export subsidies					
2.c: Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1: Indicator of food price anomalies					



SDG 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio					
	3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel					
3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate					
	3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate					
3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations					
	3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population					
	3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population					
	3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population					
	3.3.5: Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases					
3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease					
	3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate					
3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1: Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders					
	3.5.2: Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in liters of pure alcohol					
3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries					
3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods					
	3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group					

Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1: Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)					
	3.8.2: Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income					
3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1: Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution					
	3.9.2: Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)					
	3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning					
3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1: Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older					
3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1: Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme					
	3.b.2: Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors					
	3.b.3: Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis					
3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1: Health worker density and distribution					
3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness					



SDG 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex					
4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex					
	4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex					
4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex					
4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill					
4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated					
4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1: Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex					
4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment					

Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)					
4.b: By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1: Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study					
4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1: Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country					



SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex					
5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age					
	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner					
5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18					
	5.3.2: Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age					
5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location					
5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments					
	5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions					
5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care					
	5.6.2: Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education					
5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure					



Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
	5.a.2: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control					
5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex					
5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment					



SDG 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services					
6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water					
6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1: Proportion of wastewater safely treated					
	6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality					
6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1: Change in water-use efficiency over time					
	6.4.2: Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources					
6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)					
	6.5.2: Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation					
6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time					
6.a: By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1: Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan					
6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1: Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management					

SDG 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity					
	7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology					
7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption					
7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP					
7.a: By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1: International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems					
7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1: Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services					



SDG 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita					
8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person					
8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex					
8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1: Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP					
	8.4.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP					
8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities					
	8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities					
8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training					
8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age					
8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1: Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status					
	8.8.2: Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status					

Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate					
	8.9.2: Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs					
8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1: (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults					
	8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider					
8.a: Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1: Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements					
8.b: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1: Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy					



SDG 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road					
	9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport					
9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita					
	9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment					
9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1: Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added					
	9.3.2: Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit					
9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1: CO2 emission per unit of value added					
9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1: Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP					
	9.5.2: Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants					
9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1: Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure					
9.b: Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1: Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added					
9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology					

SDG 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population					
10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities					
10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law					
10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1: Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers					
10.5: Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1: Financial Soundness Indicators					
10.6: Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations					
10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination					
	10.7.2: Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies					
10.a: Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1: Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff					
10.b: Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1: Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)					
10.c: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted					



SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing					
11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1: Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities					
11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate					
	11.3.2: Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically					
11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1: Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)					
11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population					
	11.5.2: Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters					
11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities					
	11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)					

Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1: Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities					
	11.7.2: Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months					
11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1: Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city					
11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030					
	11.b.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies					
11.c: Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1: Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials					



SDG 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
12.1: Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1: Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies					
12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1: Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP					
	12.2.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP					
12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1: Global food loss index					
12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1: Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement					
	12.4.2: Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment					
12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1: National recycling rate, tons of material recycled					
12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1: Number of companies publishing sustainability reports					
12.7: Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1: Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans					
12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment					
12.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1: Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies					



Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1: Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools					
12.c: Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1: Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels					



SDG 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population					
	13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030					
	13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies					
13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1: Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)					
13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1: Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula					
	13.3.2: Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions					
13.a: Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1: Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment					
13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1: Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities					

SDG 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1: Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density					
14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1: Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches					
14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations					
14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels					
14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas					
14.6: By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	14.6.1: Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing					
14.7: By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1: Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries					



Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
14.a: Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1: Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology					
14.b: Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1: Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries					
14.c: Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	14.c.1: Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources					

SDG 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Available				
	15.1.2: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type		Unavailable			
15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management		Unavailable			
15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	Available				
15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1: Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity					NA
	15.4.2: Mountain Green Cover Index					NA
15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1: Red List Index	Available				
15.6: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1: Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Available				
15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Available				
15.8: By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1: Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Available				
15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1: Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020		Unavailable			
15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1: Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems		Unavailable			



Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
15.b: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1: Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems					
15.c: Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked					

SDG 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age					
	16.1.2: Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause					
	16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months					
	16.1.4: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live					
16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1: Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month					
	16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation					
	16.2.3: Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18					
16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms					
	16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population					
16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1: Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)					
	16.4.2: Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments					
16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1: Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months					
	16.5.2: Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months					



Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)					
	16.6.2: Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services					
16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1: Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions					
	16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group					
16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations					
16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age					
16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1: Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months					
	16.10.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information					
16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles					
16.b: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law					

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source					
	17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes					
17.2: Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1: Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)					
17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1: Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget					
	17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP					
17.4: Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services					
17.5: Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1: Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries					
17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1: Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation					
	17.6.2: Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed					
17.7: Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1: Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies					



Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
17.8: Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet					
17.9: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1: Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries					
17.10: Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1: Worldwide weighted tariff-average					
17.11: Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1: Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports					
17.12: Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1: Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States					
17.13: Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1: Macroeconomic Dashboard					
17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1: Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development					
17.15: Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1: Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation					
17.16: Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1: Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development					
17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1: Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships					

Target	Indicator	Indicator Status				
		Available	Unavailable	Being Provided	Organisations' Account	NA
17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1: Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics					
	17.18.2: Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics					
	17.18.3: Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding					
17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1: Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries					
	17.19.2: Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration					

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